

THE WEATHER

Fair and colder tonight. Thursday fair, light to moderate west to southwest winds.

ESTABLISHED 1878

THE LOWELL SUN

5 O'CLOCK

PRICE ONE CENT

LOWELL MASS. WEDNESDAY MARCH 17 1909

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Ireland's National Feast Observed Today

Panegyric by Rev. Eugene A. Carney at St. Patrick's Church This Morning—How the Day Will Be Observed

This is Erin's great holiday. St. Patrick's Day and all over the world wherever the sons and daughters of Ireland have found their way, the day will be observed in some special manner.

In Lowell today, while there is no formal celebration, the day will not go by unobserved. In all the Catholic churches this morning special masses were sung and panegyrics delivered in honor of the feast, while this evening in many halls in Lowell there will be entertainments and dances. For St. Patrick's day is the one day in the Lenten season when the Catholic throws off the austerity of conduct in vogue throughout the penitential season. Several informal banquets will be held and good cheer will prevail in the homes of the Irish residents of the city.

At St. Patrick's Church

At St. Patrick's church, the day is the patronal feast and is ever observed with beautiful services. At 9 o'clock this morning solemn high mass was sung by Rev. John J. McHugh, assisted by Rev. Timothy V. Callahan, deacon, and Rev. Joseph Curtis, sub-deacon. Rev. William O'Brien, P. R., occupied a seat within the sanctuary. The choir, under the direction of Michael J. Johnson, sang the mass of the Good Shepherd, by Rev. Fr. Turner, O. S. A. Just before the elevation the organist played softly the beautiful strains of the "Credulæ," the rare and tender old Irish air that always awakes a sympathetic chord within the Irish heart, on the organ. At the close of mass the choir rendered "Dial, Gloriæ Apothel," with characteristic animation, the voices being sustained by Miss Alice Murphy, and Mr. D. S. O'Brien. The vestry choir for processional and recessional hymns sang well known Irish airs. As the congregation was leaving the church, Organist Johnson rendered Irish airs. This evening soloistsingers will be sung at which organist Johnson will give a recital of Irish airs.

The sermon was an eloquent effort by Rev. Eugene Carney of St. Michael's church, who took as his text "I have chosen you that you shall go forth and bring forth fruit and your fruit shall remain."

Fr. Carney's Discourse

Fr. Carney spoke as follows:

The spirit of faith and pride have

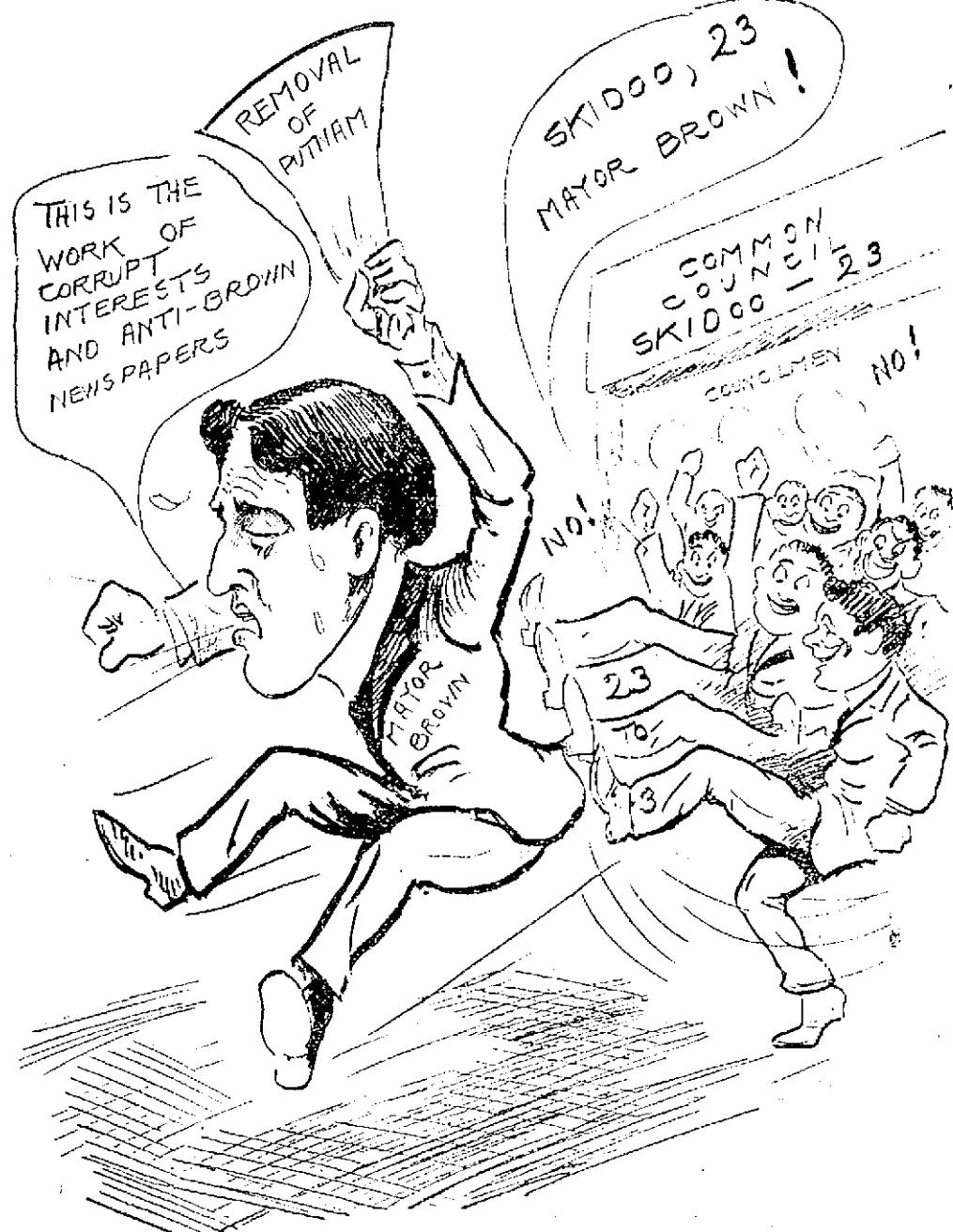
brought us this morning to this magnificent temple of God, the oldest and most noble monument of faith that man's hands have erected about us. And this special appeal which goes forth to the people of St. Patrick's parish to gather and worship here this morning, under the roof of a church dedicated under the special guidance of their saint, brings with it deeper pulsations of pride and love. And while this feast has a special occasion for you, yet it has considerations, which spread beyond the mere feelings of parish pride, and soar its influence to regions bounded only by the intraversable paths of the world, for wherever man's foot has trod, there also has been planted the cross of Christ. And so this morning, we will refresh our memory of Patrick's life and labors, nourish anew our invited faith, so that it may withstand the storms and tempests of worldly strife and persecutions.

As we turn the pages of the church's history, we find that there is no saint or hero so dear to the heart of the Irish people as St. Patrick. Though his labors lie of bygone years, his fruits still remain; his memory still lives, his name today is revered and blessed in every land, and ever shall be till the last heart ransomed by Christ's blood has ceased to beat; till the last vestige of the fruit of Patrick's labors has disappeared. God never does greater honor to a man, than when He calls him to be an apostle, a co-worker with Christ. It is not the great nor the learned, nor the man of genius whom He calls to this work, but often the humble, whom He makes the instrument of His grace, to carry the light of faith to those who are in darkness. Christ chose for His apostles poor, humble, illiterate fishermen, and sent them forth to convert the world, not in the persuasive words of human eloquence, but in the power of the Gospel, the saving truths of truth, in the bright example of their virtuous lives. "I have chosen you," said He, "that you should go and bear fruit, and that your fruit should remain."

Such was Patrick's mission, a chosen instrument in the hand of God, as we will see in his life, to go forth and bear fruit in the conversion of an idolatrous nation, fruits that would remain for all time. You are all so familiar with the story of the life of St. Patrick, that it is not necessary for me to go over it in detail. He was born in northern France about the end of the fourth century, of Christian parents, who reared him with tender care and surrounded him from early infancy, with all that could make life desirable and happy. There was little in his boyhood that would indicate the high purpose for which God had destined him for His church. But soon after came a change, an event occurred which judged merely by the world standard, bade fair to mar the use and bright the promise of his dawning life. The consoling and guiding influence of a father was not to be Patrick's lot. Such might be necessary to prepare for the world's ordinary work, but it would seem that a rougher school was necessary for one whose high vocation it was to win another kingdom to the church of Christ. And so in his sixteenth year, Patrick was captured by pirates and made his first entry into Ireland, not as an apostle, but as a slave. And here in a alien land a stranger, he prepared himself unconsciously for the high vocation, whose beginnings, awakened by the sights of paganism around him, were stirring in his soul.

For six years he remained a slave, tending the cattle on the steamy mountains of the far north of Ireland, hunger and thirst, in cold and weakness, with no other companion than the Christian faith. Upon the lonely hillsides his soul communed with God and learned the secrets by which the creature's heart can move the arm of almighty power, and when he had been six months in captivity, aiding under the inspiration of God he broke himself to the sea coast and made his way back to his own country. But amid the comfort of home he never lost the memory of his place of exile, nor his desire to convert the people of Ireland to the true faith. Three graces of falsehood were pouring on his soul and in his misings by day and in the fond visions of the night his heart was with his captors and he saw the unknown children stretching out their hands to him for deliverance. And so he arose and once more leaving father and mother went forth to prepare himself for the great mission. Having completed his long years of study he turned his face to Rome, the fountainhead of Christianity, the source of all divine missions in the church. On the day of Peter, and here in Rome the pope had his hands on Patrick consecrated him the first bishop of Ireland. And now he returned to Ireland, the land of his affection, the home of his heart, the crown and reward of his future labors, no longer a slave but free and destined to break the nation's chains.

No longer a youth but in the strength and vigor of manhood, in the



THE "CHIEF MAGISTRATE" GETS ANOTHER BUMP

THE COMMON COUNCIL

Refused to Remove Supt. of Streets Putnam

By a vote of twenty-three to three, one member absent, the common council, last night, turned down Mayor Brown's attempt to remove from office Newell F. Putnam, superintendent of streets.

Both branches of the city council met last night; the aldermen in regular session and the common council in special session.

Edward S. Hopper was re-elected chief of the fire department for a term of three years.

Mayor Brown gathered the republican aldermen together on the Putnam matter, but the conference was broken by the appearance of Ald. Conners.

The mayor and Ald. Turner, chairman of the committee on accounts, were anxious to have Mr. Putnam removed, but had the matter gone to the board of aldermen it would have been defeated by a vote of seven to one. There was one member absent.

The board of aldermen rejected the appointment of Capt. Philip McNulty as senior of weights and measures to succeed John W. Stott.

Continued in page three

funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The petition of the Lowell board of underwriters, that E. S. Hopper be reelected chief of the fire department was read and placed on file.

The appointment by the mayor of Capt. Philip McNulty as senior of weights and measures was read. Rule 15 was suspended and the vote was by yeas and nays. Ald. Conners was the only one to vote for McNulty.

The following petitions were referred to the committee on streets:

Continued in page three

Feb. 12, Hon. Mr. Boutelle's address on Lincoln, delivered in the house on the 11th, and the address of Rev. Nye of Pennsylvania in the house on the 12th.

COTTON FUTURES

NEW YORK, March 17. Cotton futures opened steady. March, \$3.87; April, \$3.85; May, \$3.82; June, \$3.75; July, \$3.55; Aug., \$3.35; Sept., \$3.00; Oct., \$2.85; Nov., \$2.65; Dec., \$2.50; June, \$2.42.

Ideal Comb Company

A small block of stock in the Ideal company is offered at a low price to make a quick sale. Apply to Mr. G. H. Wood, 60 State St., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE IN LAWRENCE

If you are interested I can furnish you information that will be of value. John J. Harley, 263 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass.

LEWISTON MAN

Must Get Out of Town or Else Go to Jail

Max Weiser, who owns a second hand clothing store in Middlesex street and sells clothes that fit the paper on the wall of a room that will fit anyone's person has a second hand coat which is proving to be a money maker. It has been sold on four different occasions and at the present time Max is beginning to think that it has paid for itself for he has secured witness fees on the several occasions he has been in court.

Max like other second hand members has a habit of hanging the clothes outside the door so that the clothes can have a look at the people and enjoy the sunlight, and this outfit of clothing has on numerous occasions tempted the passerby to annex him self to some article of clothing.

Patricia Travers and wife are acquainted and not on speaking terms according to Patrolman Bennett, who is ridding the streets of its bums and little habitues. Travers was arrested yesterday afternoon, having only been released from jail the day before. Yesterday Patrolman Bennett said that Travers lies to him and bothers his sister, who works hard every day.

Travers did not live the coat very long, however, before Patrolman Clark got on the trail and located him in a liquor saloon.

When Ford was assigned before Judge Fisher this morning he pleaded guilty to a complaint of drunkenness and also of the larceny of a coat valued at \$2. He said that he was very drunk at the time and did not remember taking the coat, but the officer said he had it must be so. He pleaded for an

attendant to stand by him.

Thomas H. Sheehan was released by the probation officer yesterday morning, but was arrested again later in the day and this morning was fined \$5, which he could not pay, and now he will have to spend the next twenty days in jail.

There were five \$2 drunks.

Drunk Offenders

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CRISIS AT HAND

Great Change in the Naval History of Great Britain Predicted

LONDON, March 17.—The dramatic revelation by Reginald McKenna just now of the admiralty, in parliament, yesterday, of Germany's extraordinary development in her capacity to build big battleships, hardly seems likely to mark a crisis in Great Britain's naval history. Quite certainly it will thoroughly agitate and alarm the country as to the possibility of England maintaining naval supremacy. Its effect was electric.

Immediately the debate on the navy estimates was concluded, a hurried meeting was called of the members of the house representing the "small navy party" at which the situation thus respectively revealed was anxiously debated.

No decision was arrived at but the speakers showed that little more would be heard of cheese-puffing so far as the navy is concerned. On the contrary, it seemed that the government will be strongly urged by the majority of the members of their own party to make the "conditional" program for additional dreadnaughts an absolute building program.

It became, as Mr. Balfour put it in yesterday's speech, which greatly impressed the house, a question not of maintaining a two-power standard, but of maintaining a one-power standard in first-class ships.

"I am forced," said Mr. Balfour, to the conclusion that now, for the very

A STATE BOARD

To Have Jurisdiction Over Liquor Licenses

BOSTON, March 17.—At the hearing before the committee on liquor laws at the state house yesterday Rev. James Sheerin, for 18 years Episcopal pastor at Clinton, urged the passage of a bill for the establishment of a state excise commission.

"I am a total abstainer," he observed, "but I realize the necessity of the saloon. Men will drink, and it is for us to say whether the drinking shall be done sneakingly, hypocritically and to excess, as is usual when done this way, or whether we are going to have it done in the open and under proper restrictions."

"I believe in a state commission for this business. We have had splendid state commissions here, and there has been no corruption. Every licensing board is under more or less suspicion. A state board would be under less suspicion than any local board."

Rev. Dr. Hilliard, secretary of the church temperance society, favored the bill, saying that he did not be-

"Doctor's Daughter" Invites Your Attention

"Dear Doctor's Daughter—I used your wonderful Stomach-Rite Tablets and want to tell you what they did for me. I suffered for six months with one of the worst forms of stomach trouble. Nothing seemed to help me until I used your Stomach-Rite Tablets, and I am glad and thankful to say that I am entirely cured. The Doctor's Daughter is doing a great work for humanity and I tell everyone what she has done for me. MRS. A. N. GORHAM, 35 Emerald street, Boston, Mass."

Dear Doctor's Daughter—I have used your Stomach-Rite Tablets for indigestion and constipation and they cured me. I have suffered for a long time and am glad to tell others what the Stomach-Rite Tablets have done for me. MRS. J. J. WHOOLEY, 22 Leverett street, Brookline.

STOMACH-RITE
For Sale at Daws' Pharmacy.

EXCITING GAME A NEW CHAMPION

Between Lawrence and Joey Bowker Defeated by Al Delmont

A red hot towling match between two members of the Nashua team and two members of the Lawrence team of the Merrimack Valley Duck Pin League took place on Crescent alleys in Horn street, last night, for a purse of \$50. The match was for ten wins and the battle proved to be a hard fought one from start to finish, the fight due whistler by a margin of 46 pins.

Haggerty and Megarthy appeared for Lawrence and Bertaud and Hartson for Nashua.

Bertaud was the high man of the evening, in rolling in the 10 strings 125 average of 192 pins a string. His highest single was 154. The century mark was passed 19 times during the match.

The score for Nashua:

Haggerty—588; Megarthy—441;

Bertaud—1935;

Rev. Lawrence:

Bertaud—4222;

Hartson—3656;

Total—1981.

THE MINOR LEAGUE

The bowlers turned out in large numbers last night and interesting matches were rolled on the local alleys.

In the Minor League the West Ends took two points and the total from the contests while in the Corporation League the Lawrence team trounced the team representing the downtown by a narrow margin. The game between the Massachusetts and Hamilton teams in the Corporation League resulted in a tie but in the roll-off the Massachusetts team won. In the Bowley League the Bowways defeated Lockers & Jolly and the Lunchers put 3 over the Jolly Fives. The scores:

MINOR LEAGUE

West Ends: Turner, 271; Peters, 276; H. Campbell, 241; Grand, 277; H. C. Gordon, 258; totals, 1337.

Croscats: Carpenter, 241; Kirtledge, 236; W. Campbell, 256; Hestead, 282; Brock, 299; totals, 1369.

CORPORATION LEAGUE

Massachusetts: Delmont, 266; McGarthy, 280; Clegg, 251; Walsh, 254; Moran, 265; totals, 1238.

Hamilton: Lang, 230; Griffin, 264; Total, 262; Hayes, 240; Finner, 259; totals, 1258.

BOWLAWAY LEAGUE

Bowways: Greenwood, 274; Craft, 275; McMurtry, 254; Kennedy, 282; Marston, 270; totals, 1347.

Lunchers: Peas—J. J. Lee, 245; E. Blenardson, 264; W. Lyon, 260; G. Cole, 254; Startzman, 278; totals, 1349.

LUNCHERS

Henderson, 291; Painter, 263; P. Wilson, 250; totals, 1222.

Jolly Fives—J. Jasper, 233; Houston, 259; F. Peabody, 273; Sweet, 267; Curtis, 241; totals, 1259.

WAMESITS WON

Wamesits—O'Brien, 248; Sharkey, 268; Hartley, 253; Mullin, 276; Vice, 265; totals, 1321.

Flynn's Saturday Nights—McLaughlin, 268; Flynn, 259; Higgins, 258; Gleason, 245; Duggan, 266; totals, 1296.

FLUFFY RUFFLES RUFFLED

Billy Burke—Miss Alley, 178; Stephen, 204; Miss Taylor, 144; Bottey, 1225.

Fluffy Ruffles—Miss T. Morton, 136; Lewis, 235; Miss Smith, 165; Draper, 232; Miss G. Norton, 143; Barnes, 266; totals, 1165.

OFFICE MEN WON

Cudahy Salesmen: Allens, 254; McDonald, 240; Shad, 259; Clancy, 261; Gordon, 235; totals, 1170.

Capuchy Office—Murphy, 261; Johnson, 257; Layter, 259; McDonald, 238; Lettman, 224; totals, 1244.

RED WINGS WON

Red Wings—May, Riley, 266; J. H. Green, 261; May Maguire, 157; Mary Egan, 160; Anna Rohr, 181; Elizabeth Gibbons, 196; totals, 1086.

Rainbows—Mac Flynn, 213; Mary Kelly, 157; Rose Hanlon, 141; Alice Biscaccia, 163; Mac Barry, 158; Ettie Redding, 171; totals, 1069.

THE CENTRALVILLE'S

TOOK LEAD IN BASKETBALL LEAGUE

The Centralville's by defeating the Mt. Groves team last night at the Y. M. C. A. in the Lowell & Suburban League, by a score of 26 to 1, attained the lead in the league standing. The stand-up summary:

Centralville's: Mt. Groves, 1. Goals from the floor, B. Freeman, 1; Bentley, 2; Blakley, 2; Kowalski, 2; Rogers, 1; G. Freeman, 1. Points on free throws, Mt. Groves, 2; Bentley, 1; Pease, 1. The standing of the teams in the Lowell & Suburban basketball league at the Y. M. C. A. is as follows:

	Won	Lost	Pts.
Centralville's	6	1	57
Bentley	5	1	58
Highlands	5	4	52
Mt. Groves	3	5	42
Christian	10	6	49

SONG RECITAL

BY PUPILS OF JAMES W. HILL

The series of recitals by pupils of James W. Hill was continued yesterday at his studio, when Miss Hill's pupils played the following programs: First, most pleasing number, "Chromatic Fantasy"; Second, "Vocal Fantasy"; Third, "Bachiana"; Fourth, "Scotch Fiddle Melody"; Fifth, "Festival Melody"; Sixth, "Arietta"; Seventh, "Mac Lowell"; Eighth, "G. F. Handel"; Ninth, "Pan Waltz"; Tenth, "Bogart's Dream".

MIDDLESEX CLUB

TOOK IN TEN NEW MEMBERS LAST EVENING

Ten new members, including Mayor Brown, were admitted to the Middlesex Society last evening. There were about 55 present and an entertainment and refreshments were enjoyed.

won in the 11th, but was soon at Delmont's mercy who near the close of the round delivered another telling right to the head, which sent Bowker to the dock for the last time, though the champion was able to rise as the bell ended the fight.

In a speech after the fight Bowker generously admitted that he had met a better man.

In the preliminaries Ralph Tiebold of Pawtucket, R. J., was given a draw through the Rhode Island boy appeared to have the better of the bout.

Another draw went to Joseph Burdett in 42 seconds at the Armory Hall of South Boston, while neither athlete association last night, Delmont, Max Parker of Boston or Noah Perry also of Boston could show a superior man a draw.

Delmont fought good from the start and gradually showed his strength.

ASSO. CHARITIES HAD SMALL ATTENDANCE AT MEETING

The meeting of the Associated Charities at city hall last evening brought out a small attendance and the speaker when Delmont sent Bowker to the expected from Boston did not materialize three times in succession for the 11th. Rev. A. F. Dunne was chosen to receive the draw into the ropes in behalf of the meeting and Miss Bowker was sent into the room.

Rev. A. F. Dunne, secretary, read records. It was then voted that a committee of three be chosen to interview

Misery From Weak Kidneys and Rheumatism Vanishes

Cut this out and put in some safe place, for it is valuable and worth more than anything else in the world if you should have an attack of rheumatism or bladder trouble or any dangerous disease whatever.

The prescription is simple and can be made up by anyone at home. The ingredients can be had at any good prescription pharmacy and all that is necessary is to shake them well in a bottle.

Here it is: Fluid extract dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Karrow, one ounce; Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime. A few doses is said to relieve almost any case of bladder trouble.

This prescription is safe to use at any time.

the president of the conference and the members of the board of directors relative to future plans for the organization.

Miss Skilton, Rev. A. G. Perrin and Rev. A. F. Dunne were chosen as such committee.

O'DONNELL DRY GOODS CO.

THE STORE FOR QUALITY AND STYLE

A first class quality of merchandise at fair prices with satisfaction guaranteed.

Thursdays a Little Bit More

This Thursday Bargain Sale Is Specially Prepared for Thrifty Housekeepers.

Department Located On Second Floor Rear

BED SPREADS

Full Size Bed Spreads, good quality, a regular 89c spread for Thursday 69c

Extra Good Quality Spread in large size. Both hemmed and fringed, regular \$1.29, for Thursday 90c

Very Heavy Spread, like make, fringed with cut corners or hemmed, with \$2.25, for Thursday 1.79

READY MADE SHEETS

72x36 Good Quality Bleached Cotton, seamed, regular value 45c, Thursday sale price 35c each

72x36 Pequot Sheet, splendid quality and finished, 3-inch hem (seamless), regular 70c, Thursday sale price 62c each

84x36 Full Size Sheet, strong stout cotton, regular 69c, Thursday sale price 55c each

81x36 Pequot Sheet, an extra good trade, regular 89c quality, Thursday sale price 69c each

READY MADE PILLOW SLIPS

42x36 and 45x36 Good Quality Cotton, nicely made, regular 12c value.

Thursday sale price 9c each

42x36 and 45x36 Good Quality Cotton, nicely made, regular 15c value.

Thursday sale price 11½c each

42x36 Nice Quality Slip, hemstitched, regular 17c, Thursday sale price 12½c each

42x36 and 45x36 Pequot Slip, best quality, regular 22c value. Thursday sale price 15c each

WHITE GOODS

One Lot of Bleached Cotton, 33 inches wide, nice quality. Thursday price 5c yard

A splendid assortment of mercerized waistings, pretty fine figures, made to retail for 25c. Some imported, some domestic. On sale for 15c yard

All our 39c Imported Waistings for 29c yard

White Linen Suiting Remnants, perfect goods and warranted all pure Irish linen, 36 inches wide, in lengths two to six yards each. An opportunity to get a good linen dress or shirt waist at almost the price of cotton 39c yard

COLORED WASH GOODS

We are showing a fine collection of figured and striped Barite Muslin

30 in. wide and a nice quality fabric. Sale 12

HEIRS EVICTED SONG AND STORY

Are Descendants of Hancock Family

NEW YORK, March 15.—Two aged women, descendants of the family of John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence, were forced by law yesterday to leave a plot of ground that had been in their possession and that of their forefathers for 192 years.

They are Mrs. Mary Jane Palmer and her spinster sister, Mrs. Martha Ellin. They had dwelt for twenty-five years in a little frame cottage at No. 517 West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, that was 517 when they got it.

"We'll never leave it. We've lived here and intend to die here," they declared when told their time was up. But their furniture was placed out in their little garden by two sharp deputies and three laborers, and the son of the deputies led the old women as kindly as possible to the doorway.

"Well, we've got to go, but somebody will have to pay for it," said Mrs. Palmer. "We've owned it longer and he tells us that we can't bring a suit that will either get us back our property or a large sum of money for it."

"We didn't sell the place and never would have sold it. We were tricked out of it," Miss Ellin declared.

For more than a week the sisters held the fort and wouldn't allow the evictors to enter the house. Deputy Sheriff Alfonso, in charge of the proceeding, always boasted that no sum of just how far he could go, but yesterday he and Deputy Fay arrived upon evicting the women.

Scores of neighbors and passersby looked on silently. A few children yelled epithets at the officers and their workers. The two old women grew and determined, waited until the last stick of furniture had been taken out, then forced Deputy Fay to take their arm and command a final adieu, so that they might have grounds for action.

Then they secured a moving van and carted their belongings to a little apartment at No. 526 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, which they had engaged in advance.

A curious case of legal circumstances brought about the eviction. The property in 1807 was purchased by John Hancock, cousin and namesake of the great statesman. When he died he deeded it to Mary Ellin, aunt of the two women, who died it to them in 1884.

Five years ago Washington Palmer, son of the widow, sold his alleged right in the property to the Occidental Realty company for \$350. It was discovered that he had no right to dispose of it, so it still belonged and it developed that Lazarus Palmer, Washington's brother, had bought the latter's alleged share for \$300. The realty company obtained judgment for this money, and Justice Platck decided that the company had the right to foreclose on the property to secure it, but the company sold it at public auction, and the purchaser, Martin Hoffmann, foreclosed.

BILL REPORTED

Provides for a Fine on Railroads

BOSTON, March 15.—The recommendation of the attorney general that a penalty be imposed on railroad corporations which consolidate or gain control of other corporations without permission from the legislature was favorably acted upon yesterday by the legislative committee on judiciary in reporting a bill drawn along such lines.

The message provides a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$1000, or imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than a year for any officer of a railroad corporation which without authority increases its capital stock, extends the line of road, consolidates or gains control of other companies or subsidiaries, takes or holds stocks or bonds in any other corporation.

The attorney general in his report referred particularly to the act of the New Haven system in obtaining control of certain trolley lines in the state.

PERJURY CHARGE

Against Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—The court of appeals yesterday decided that J. R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., must stand trial on the charge of perjury in connection with alleged misstatements made in his annual report of the Metropolitan Life Co. with the state superintendent of insurance on Jan. 1, 1905.

POLICY PLAYING

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE PROHIBITS IT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Mar. 15.—The anti-policy bill reported back to the house by the July committee last week and placed on the calendar for consideration yesterday was taken up this afternoon and passed unanimously. It was then sent to the senate and passed that body under suspension of the rules by a unanimous vote. The bill provides among other things that the mere possession of a policy slip shall be a criminal offense. This bill was proposed by the city council of Providence and sent to the legislature in an effort to stamp policy playing out of the city.

HIDES ON FREE LIST

NEW YORK, March 15.—One of the first things done last night at the banquet of the Hills and Leathers Association of New York, after a luncheon had been done to the 1000 guests served at the dinner, was the adoption of a resolution offered by A. Augustus Henry, vice president of the Unit of States Leather Co., demanding no expenses that hides be placed on the tree list.

LUX

(Pure Essence of Soap in Flakes)

Lux contains more real soap than five times its weight in ordinary Soaps or Soap Powders. ECONOMY requires that you

Use LUX

Lux is the highest quality of soap that can be made and is especially suited for the finest laundry use.

Use LUX

Lux is the Soap Specialty for washing Silks, Laces, Muslins, Shirtwaists, Ladies and Children's Dresses and for all fine fabrics. Won't shrink, mangle. To protect and preserve fine fabrics

Use LUX

5c. (Per Package)

At Your Greeters

F LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY
(Makers of Welcome Soap)
Cambridge, Mass.

The president was unable to state just when he would be able to attend the celebration of the union of these two business organizations to be held within the next two months. The date has not been fixed yet, as the president was unable to state just when he would be able to attend Wash-

ington.

Representatives of the leading busi-

ness organizations of the country will also be invited.

George Miller of the Tigers weighs 192 pounds and is still going up.

Jack Ryan will again catch for Buf-



BIG TOURNAMENT

Famous Billiardists to Take Part

NEW YORK, March 17.—All the famous heights of the green cloth in America, excepting Juge Schaefer and White Horpe, will meet in a grand robin billiard tournament in New York starting March 22 and continuing until April 2, to decide the 18-2 balk line championship. The participation in the tournament of Louis Care, the champion of France, gives the event a smack of international flavor. Calvin Demarest, the Chicago youth who recently turned professional, will make his first appearance against the cue experts of the first rank. His work in the games will be closely followed. The rest of the contestants include Slossen, Sutton, Morningstar, Cutler, Cline and Care. Slossen, the present champion at 18-1 balk line, surprised the billiard fans of the country by capturing the big tournament at 18-2 in New York four years ago. That tourney contained some of the greatest billiards ever played. Sutton's average of 109 being the greatest achievement in a record breaking series of games.

In the second trial of the 50 yards high bridge handicap, A. B. Shaw of Dartmouth, from scratch, equalled the world's record of 9.15 seconds. In the final heat Shaw was only beaten by a few inches, Dwight of Princeton, with 12 feet, winning.

These inches robbed Shaw of making a new world's record. Summarizes:

One mile run, handicap, won by W.

L. McGee, Princeton university, 10 yards; W. Parker, New York A. C., 19 yards; second; J. E. Bellard, Boston A. C., 15 yards, third. Time—4.19.1.5.

Seventy yards dash, handicap, final heat, won by W. J. Dawson, Princeton, 10 feet; second; P. G. Tracy, Fordham university, 9 feet; third; R. A. Gamble, Princeton, 9 feet, third. Time—7.2.5.

One mile military relay, won by 23d regiment, N. G., N. Y., team, Robbins, Haywood, Bacon and Hellely. Time—3.20.3.5.

Four hundred and forty yards run novice, won by R. Noble, Columbia; R. E. Terwilliger, unattached, New York; second; A. Heidrick, Yale, third. Time—56.1.5.

Putting 8-pound shot, handicap, won by R. Lawrence, Leale school, 3 feet with 66 feet 6 inches; J. Bredemeier, Princeton, 10 feet, second, with 57 feet 7 1-2 inches; C. C. Little, Harvard, 5 feet, third, with 59 feet 2 inches.

Running hop, skip and jump, handicap, won by D. Ahearn, Irish-American A. C., 2 feet, with 47 feet; Platt Adams, New York A. C., scratch, second, 42 feet 2 inches; G. Haasleiter, Irish-American A. C., 2 feet, third, 41 feet 6 inches.

Intercity relay, Boston and New York, one mile, won by Boston A. A. team, W. C. Prout, E. L. Young, H. Lee and D. E. Nelson; New York A. C., 19 yards; second; J. E. Bellard, Boston A. C., 15 yards, third. Time—4.19.1.5.

Seventy yards dash, handicap, final heat, won by M. Dwight, Princeton, 12 feet; second; A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth (Scratch); third; W. M. Rand, Harvard, 12 feet, third. Time—9 seconds.

\$50 yard run handicap, final heat, won by W. M. Laird, Princeton, 140 yards; R. Brist, Pastime A. C., 138 yards; second; F. J. Wright, Pastime A. C., 130 yards, third. Time—1.58.2.5.

Throwing 60-pound weight from a stand with one hand, handicap, won by P. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., scratch, with 27 feet, 7 1-2 inches; S. P. Gillis, New York A. C., 32 feet, second, with 23 feet, 3 inches; E. H. Payne, unattached, New York, 2 feet, third, with 29 feet, 1 1/2 inches.

1000 yard run, invitation, won by R. S. Dizer, Yale; J. Bromley, Irish-American A. C., second; C. Walther, useful size in sufficient quantity.

GEORGE BONHAG

Beat World's Record in 5 Mile Race

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, March 17.—George V. Bonhag of the Irish-American Athletic club gave a grand exhibition of his prowess as a runner when he won the five mile race at Madison Square Garden last night in 24.59.2.5. This beat the best accepted record of 25.19.2.6 made by Tom Collins at the indoor championships here last year.

Pole vault, handicap, won by J. T. Moore, Princeton, 19 inches, with 11 feet; C. Campbell, Yale, 9 inches, second, with 11 feet; H. S. Babcock, New York A. C., 12 inches, third, with 10 feet, 6 inches.

Running high jump, handicap, won by H. A. Gibney, Boston A. A., 11 inches, with 5 feet, 11 1/2 inches; G. Caulfield, Yale, 12 inches, second; with 5 feet 11 1/2 inches; B. J. Greenhill, N. Y. A. C., 12 inches, third, with 5 feet, 10 1/2 inches. There was a tie and the places were awarded on a jump off.

New York A. C., third. Time—21.3.5.

300 yards run, handicap, final heat, won by A. M. C. Conner, Princeton, 18 yards; H. M. Sawyer, Princeton, 15 yards, second; H. C. DeLoiselle, New York A. C., 13 yards, third. Time—52.3.5.

Pole vault, handicap, won by J. T. Moore, Princeton, 19 inches, with 11 feet; C. Campbell, Yale, 9 inches, second, with 11 feet; H. S. Babcock, New York A. C., 12 inches, third, with 10 feet, 6 inches.

Running high jump, handicap, won by H. A. Gibney, Boston A. A., 11 inches, with 5 feet, 11 1/2 inches; G. Caulfield, Yale, 12 inches, second; with 5 feet 11 1/2 inches; B. J. Greenhill, N. Y. A. C., 12 inches, third, with 5 feet, 10 1/2 inches. There was a tie and the places were awarded on a jump off.

UNITED STATES CONSUMES 23,000,000,000 CUBIC FEET OF WOOD ANNUALLY

It has been estimated that the amount of wood annually consumed in the United States at the present time is twenty-three billion cubic feet, while the growth of the forest is only seven billion feet. In other words, Americans all over the country are using more than three times as much wood as the forests are producing. The figures are based upon a large number of state and local reports collected by the government and upon actual measurements.

The state forester of Connecticut, in recent report, has given figures on growth and use for New Haven county, which give many more valuable details than are generally to be obtained, and will indicate how the forest is being reduced by over-cutting.

In this county a very careful study was made on each township of the amount of forest, the rate of growth, and the amount of timber used.

The amount of standing timber

considered as merchantable and available for cutting within the next few years was found to be 1,260,000 cords.

Each year the annual growth increases the supply on hand by 70,000 cords, while the use decreases it by 120,000.

The net reduction is 50,000 cords a year. If the cut and the growth remain at the present figures, the supply of merchantable timber will be exhausted in about 29 years. At the end of that time there will be a large amount of forest standing in the country, but it will be in tracts under 40 years of age containing wood below the most profitable size for cutting.

Cordwood could still be cut, but supplies of the most profitable products, like ties and lumber, would be practically exhausted.

Connecticut's case illustrates what is

bound to happen in the rest of the country when the exhaustion of the timber supply is spoken of. It does not mean that every tree will be cut, but that the ground will be bare.

On the other hand, the people of the country are cutting more timber than the forest grows, and that within a comparatively short time the continued loss will have

reduced the forest that it will be difficult and expensive to obtain timber of

useful size in sufficient quantity.

That despondency in women is a mental condition often traceable to some distinctly female ill!

Women who are well do not have the blues, neither are they irritable and restless. Derangement of the female organism breeds all kinds of miserable feelings such as backache, headache, and bearing-down feelings. Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. There is no doubt that it has made many remarkable cures of female ills after all other means had failed. There is hardly a day that some woman does not write us that this simple old medicine, made only of roots and herbs, has cured her of a severe illness after several doctors had done their best and failed.

Here are two such letters—read them—they are genuine and reliable.

Baltimore, Md.—"For four years my life was a misery to me. I had suffered with female troubles so long that I was disengaged. I had given up all hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It restored my health and I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 1238 Lansdowne St., Baltimore, Md.

Rockland, Me.—"I was troubled for a long time with pains in my back and side and was miserable in every way. I had doctored until I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. I can a testimonial about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it."

"After taking three bottles I never was so well in my life. I am recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all my friends."—Mrs. Will Young, 6 Columbia Avenue, Rockland, Me.

For 39 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs and has thousands of cures to its credit."



If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Ward" column.

OFFICER LAMOUREUX

Was Given a Hearing on Charges Made Against Him

Patrolman Joseph L. Lamoureux was given a hearing before the board of police last night on complaint made by Supt. William B. Moffatt that the officer did not report certain information which he had received and which reflected discredit on a superior officer of the department, also that the officer had failed to make an entry in his diary of certain important information which he had received.

The hearing grew out of the arrest and subsequent release of one Peter Desrosiers. Hildage Ducharme, a nephew of Desrosiers, went to Desrosiers' wife and said he would be able to get his uncle's release if she would give him \$2. She gave him the money, but when he did it she did not know, owing to the fact that it was the first offense of drunkenness and there was no complaint against Desrosiers he was released in the morning by Probation Officer Slattery. As soon as Desrosiers was released he was met by Ducharme and the latter said that he had paid \$2 to Deputy Welch in order to effect the release.

It was when Ducharme and Desrosiers went to the office of L'Etoile to have the latter's name kept out of the report of the police court that Patrolman Lamoureux corroborated the testimony offered by the preceding witness.

Deputy Welch

Deputy Superintendent Redmond Welch was called and testified: "About 9:15 on the morning of March 2, I superintended called me into his office. Patrolman Lamoureux was there at the time. The superintendent said, 'Depoty, listen to a statement that Patrolman Lamoureux will make to you,' and he asked Lamoureux to repeat his statement.

Lamoureux said he was in the office of L'Etoile and a man named Desrosiers and another man who was with him came in there and they wanted Desrosiers' name kept out of the paper. The man was asked if he had appeared before the court and fined and he said he was not but it had cost him \$2 just the same. When the man was asked how it happened that that fellow paid him \$2 he said that this fellow had paid him \$2 in regard to the witness stand in court that the \$2 which he had been given to secure the release of Desrosiers had been kept and sent by him. He said he did not know Deputy Welch. Ducharme was sentenced to two months in jail.

During the course of last night's hearing Supt. Moffatt, Deputy Welch, Probation Officer Edward F. Slattery and Patrolmen William Giroux and John J. Ganley and Clovis Belanger of L'Etoile certified for the prosecution. Patrolman Lamoureux was the only witness for the defense and his testimony was a general denial of the charges preferred against him and a number of his remarks were deliberate contradictions of the testimony offered by Messrs. Moffatt, Welch, Slattery and Giroux.

Lawyer Wm. H. Bent appeared for the defense and Supt. Moffatt conducted in the prosecution.

The Charges

The specific charges were as follows:

"I hereby being complainant before your board against Patrolman Joseph L. Lamoureux of the Lowell police force for violation of rule 19 of the police manual, to wit: Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer as set forth in rule 14, paragraphs 21 and 22 and rule 19, paragraph 1, in that he failed to keep a record in his diary and failed to report to his superior officer important information which he had received on the morning of Feb. 26, 1909, and other acts contrary to good order and discipline.

(Signed)

"Wm. B. Moffatt,
Supt. of Police."

Paid \$2 To Deputy Welch

Clovis Belanger, one of the proprietors of L'Etoile, was the first witness called. He testified in part as follows: "Patrolman Lamoureux was at my office in Merrimack street one morning. I cannot remember the exact date. There were several other men in the office at the same time. One of the men in the office said that he wanted the name of the man with him omitted from the report of the police court which would appear in our paper. I asked him if it was the man's first offense and he said that it was. I said that I had been given to understand that the first offenders were released, but at any rate that the name would not appear in the paper. The man said that his friend had been released, but that he had to pay \$2 to Deputy Welch."

Cross-examined by Lawyer Bent, witness said: "The man who had been arrested gave the name of Desrosiers. We do not publish the names of first offenders. A man named Ducharme was the person who did the talking. It was Ducharme who said that he had paid the money to the deputy."

Witness said that he had known the deputy for a number of years and when questioned as to what brought Lamoureux into the office he said that it was in connection with some printing business.

"Was Lamoureux taking any part in the conversation between you and Ducharme?" asked Lawyer Bent.

"I don't think that he was. I think that he asked the man if he had paid the money to the deputy."

"What did the fellow say?"

"He repeated the same thing again. Ducharme said that he had paid \$2 to Deputy Welch to get Desrosiers out."

"Yes sir?"

Probation Officer Slattery

Probation Officer Edward F. Slattery was the next witness called. He testified that he met Patrolman Lamoureux at the corner of Market and South streets, Sunday morning, Feb. 28. Questioning witness said: "Lamoureux said to me, 'it is funny thing that happened to that fellow that comes in the after night.' I said, 'what was that?' and he said, that Desrosiers said a fellow had to give \$2 to have him released. I said that such a thing was wrong. I then asked him if he was sure of what he was talking about and he said 'yes.' I said that the best thing that he could do would be to tell Giroux. He did not give me the name of the officer who received the money."

Looking For Desrosiers

Patrolmen William Giroux, after being sworn, testified: "On Sunday morning, Feb. 28, I was talking with Patrolman Ganley when Patrolman Lamoureux approached us. He said to me, 'if you see Desrosiers tell him to come to me and I will get the \$2 back if he gave it to an officer to be released.'

His release?" He said that he had paid the money to Deputy Welch. I looked at Lamoureux for a moment and I asked him if he took this man's name and he said that he didn't. I asked him why he didn't and he said, 'Well, I didn't think at the time that he had paid the \$2.' I asked if he did not think so why he didn't report the matter to me when he heard my name spoken. He said that he did not have time. I asked him if he had not examined his uniform at the police station Sunday and he said that I had. I said to him, 'What was to prevent you then from telling me about this important matter involving my reputation?' He added nothing to this. I further said to him, 'Werent you in the office this morning at 8:30 o'clock?' and he said that he was. 'Why didn't you tell me about this matter at that time?' I asked him. He said nothing."

Giroux nothing," said: "We were then started an investigation."

The answer was objected to.

"That was the result of the investigation," asked Supt. Moffatt.

Mr. Bent again objected and the question was not passed.

Superintendent Moffatt

Sgt. Wm. B. Moffatt then took the stand and said: "Monday noon, March 1, William Cloos reported to me that he had got the \$2 off of a man named Desrosiers. He told me he had. I asked him where he got it and he said in the French newspaper office. He said that Desrosiers was there and a man who was with him made the statement. I asked him what the man had told him and he repeated what has been said, that \$2 had been paid to Deputy Welch for getting his uncle Desrosiers released. As soon as he made that statement I called the deputy in. I asked Lamoureux if he had reported the affair to any superior officer. I asked him why he had not reported it to me. He said he didn't think it of importance enough and I further asked him if he didn't believe a story of that kind should be reported. I asked him if it was not his duty and he said he did not consider it of enough importance."

"I spoke to him about a statement made to Officer Giroux and he said that he was going to prosecute the man who had got the \$2." He said he did not think that the deputy got the money. I then asked him in regard to the fellow pointing to the man with him if he had paid \$2 for his release. The man who statement made to Giroux and Ganley, was with him and said 'Yes, I paid \$2 for it because it was not the first time it had

been done down there, and he denied that altogether."

It was at this point that the superintendent and Lawyer Bent got into a lively tiff. The superintendent started to tell that Ducharme, who had claimed that he had paid the \$2 to the police court, had been brought before the police court, found guilty and sentenced to two months in jail. Mr. Bent objected a number of times to the statement going in but the superintendent was bound that he would finish his story and he did so. He said: "I am talking purpose to talk until I am stopped by the board."

Continuing the superintendent said: "Lamoureux was a witness for the press court in court and he testified that he had paid the \$2 for the release of a person on Friday morning, Feb. 28. I asked Officer Lamoureux as witness, I on the stand—if he had reported the matter to any superior officer and he said 'No!'"

Cross-Examination

Mr. Bent: "When you asked him Lamoureux why he didn't report that to you, he said he didn't think it of importance enough, did he not?"

"Words to that effect."

"Let me say anything about waiting to find out the man who had made the remark?"

"I don't think so."

"When was Desrosiers arrested?"

"Feb. 28, and released on the morning of the 29th."

"What was the date of your conversation with Lamoureux?"

"Tuesday, March 2."

"What did he say about this thing happening or not or something like that?"

"He said that to the officers, but I asked him about it and he denied having said it."

Deputy Welch Recalled

Deputy Welch was recalled and Supt. Moffatt asked: "Did you have any conversation with Officer Lamoureux relating to an entry of this report as to why he had not entered it in his diary?"

"Yes, on the morning of March 6."

"What did you do or what was said?"

"I asked him for the diary in the presence of Lieut. Connors. I turned the book to the date of Feb. 26 and I found that there was no memorandum made of this statement that he had heard made in the newspaper of it. He said that he made no entry of it."

Lawyer Bent: "Did he give any reason why?"

"No, sir; I didn't ask him for any reason."

"In the guard room that morning?"

"What morning was that?"

"Saturday or Sunday."

"Did you know Desrosiers' name at that time?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you get a general rule investigating all stories of this nature that come to you during your leisure moments or the time you are not on duty?"

At this point the prosecution rested its case.

Lamoureux Testifies

Patrolman Joseph L. Lamoureux was called, sworn and testified in part as follows: "I will be a patrolman in the police department ten years next October. I was in the newspaper office on the morning of Feb. 29, to transact some business with Mr. Belanger. Two men stepped in. One wanted Desrosiers' name kept out of the paper. He said he had been arrested for drunkenness. The man whom I didn't know made the statement that \$2 had been paid for Desrosiers' release. I afterwards found out that the man's name was Hildage Ducharme. Mr. Belanger asked the man to whom the money had been paid and Ducharme said he had paid it to Deputy Welch."

"I said to the man, 'whom did you pay it to?' and he said 'Deputy Welch' and I said 'all right.'"

"I thought that I would investigate the matter. I was going to have the man prosecuted for getting the money under false pretences. I met Mr. Slattery in the guard room the next morning and I asked him if he had released Desrosiers and he said that he had. I said he hadn't seen the deputy, and he said 'no.' I made the statement that there was a dirty story told and the fellow who started it was going to suffer for it."

"I met Officers Giroux and Ganley at the corner of Adams street and I asked Officer Giroux if he would do me a favor. He said he would and I asked him if he saw Desrosiers to have him come to me and there would be \$2 coming back to him. I said that if this sucker is in the habit of doing this I

"Well half of the leaf is better than none," added Mr. Stearns.

Chairman Stearns then read the following from the justice manual: "He (the officer) shall each day at such times as shall be appointed make report to the officer in charge of the station house on that he has done and all important information that has come to his knowledge during the previous 24 hours or since his last report. That would seem to be a somewhat pertinent rule in this case," added the chairman.

Probation Officer Slattery was recalled and said that Oliver Lamoureux never mentioned the name of Deputy Welch to him in connection with the matter.

This concluded the testimony and arguments followed. During the course of his argument Lawyer Bent referred to the matter as "a tempest in a teapot" and said that it was something which never ought to have been brought before the board.

At the conclusion of the arguments the board took the matter under advisement.

"Will you explain why you didn't report the matter?"

"I don't think it right to make known the information you had to the head of the station."

"I want to go down with the whole of it,"

"Well half of the leaf is better than none," added Mr. Stearns.

Chairman Stearns then read the following from the justice manual: "He (the officer) shall each day at such times as shall be appointed make report to the officer in charge of the station house on that he has done and all important information that has come to his knowledge during the previous 24 hours or since his last report. That would seem to be a somewhat pertinent rule in this case," added the chairman.

If you wish to know what this Flax Seed Emulsion will do, write to the makers and they will send you an order on a local druggist for a regular-size package (not a mere sample) and will pay the druggist themselves for it. This is their free gift, made to let the remedy itself show you what it can do.

At the conclusion of the arguments the board took the matter under advisement.

"WOMAN INJURED

Mary Anne Lena, an operative in the Hamilton mill, was injured about the shoulders yesterday afternoon, while at work in the mill, and was removed by the ambulance to the Lowell hospital. She was not seriously injured, however, and later went to her home, 17 Pearl street. The accident occurred about 3 p.m.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for it may appear again and mail to The Linonine Co., Danbury, Conn. If you never tried Linonine, please supply me with the first bottle free.

L.S. Give full address—Write plainly.

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun
for the year 1908 was**15,956**

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

TEXTILE BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY.

Librarian Chase has gotten out a very pretty pamphlet giving a list of the books in the city library pertaining to textile matters. This little hand book can be procured at the library, and there is no mill worker in Lowell who cannot find in it very many volumes that can be read with interest and profit.

PROTECTION FOR ARTISTS.

A strong argument is brought forward in favor of perpetuating the right of artists to the value of their work for all time by showing that Millet, the author of the Angelus, sold the painting for \$100, and that after his death the picture sold for \$160,000, of which his heirs received nothing. Works of art increase in value with age, and it is but right that the artist, or his heirs should benefit by this increased value.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Not for a great many years has Ireland been in a position to celebrate St. Patrick's day with so much hope of better times to come or with so much elation over victories achieved and so much confidence of other victories soon to be won.

The work of reform goes on steadily, and if it progresses as rapidly during the next six years as in the past six, home rule will be an accomplished fact.

England is more sensitive than ever to public criticism. In this she is not different from any of the other great powers. Everyone of them can be made to wince by an article in a newspaper, by a cutting speech or exposure of anything discreditable.

We do not believe that the English government today would, for a million dollars, allow an eviction with the cruelty that attended such events twenty or thirty years ago. The most cruel scenes could be enacted at that time in any part of Ireland and the rest of the world heard little of it. But now events of minor importance are cabled over the ocean and read in other lands to the disgust and disgrace of England. The same, of course, is true in regard to the operation of public opinion against every other great power in the world, not excepting the United States. That is why every weak nation through its public opinion can secure justice from the strongest government in the world, and it is why Ireland is obtaining reforms from England at a rapid rate and why she will in a short time see legislative independence.

THE ANTI-BROWN PAPERS.

In his letter to the ministers Mayor Brown says the matter of running or ceasing to run the Sunday picture shows shall be decided by the people and not by the "anti-Brown newspapers."

The Sun has taken particular care to approve everything praiseworthy in Mayor Brown's administration, but if our commendation has come but seldom that is Mayor Brown's fault, not ours. If we have had to allude to some of his errors of judgment and some of his wilful misdirections that is his fault, not ours. He has done everything in his power to discredit the daily press. Whatever The Sun has said against him was said in the interest of the city and the people of the city, not to antagonize him as mayor.

It is anti-Brown to oppose the running of picture shows in all the theatres of Lowell on Sundays. It is anti-Brown to oppose the collection of money from each of the Sunday theatres for an alleged charity directed by the mayor, without any warrant of law which actioa amounts practically to the sale of official sanction for a consideration, and in the opinion of good lawyers it is equivalent to the acceptance of bribes by a public official if it is not indeed a species of blackmail on the theatrical managers, inasmuch as the mayor, under the present law, can grant the theatres permission to run without any monetary consideration. It is anti-Brown to ask for a report of this money collected by the mayor in lieu of his official sanction of the picture shows. It is anti-Brown to question his motives in establishing a private bureau with money extorted from Sunday showmen without warrant in law, by virtue of his position as mayor. It is also anti-Brown to oppose an unwise appointment to the city's service or to demoralize a well conducted department such as was the board of charity before it was disorganized to make place for some of Mayor Brown's friends.

It was anti-Brown to protest against the removal of Supt. Morse and the election of his incompetent successor, the present Supt. Putnam whom Mayor Brown now wishes to remove in view of the disgraceful condition of our public streets, while he prays for the return of Morse to save his administration from public condemnation.

It was anti-Brown for The Sun to oppose Brown's election, and never did we oppose any candidate for better reasons or on higher moral grounds than we opposed the election of George H. Brown as mayor. At that time The Sun said Mr. Brown was unfit for the office of mayor in training, in experience, in character and in ability. We have now had nearly three months of Mayor Brown's administration and the result thus far has fully vindicated our opposition to his election in the interests of our city.

Indeed, of late the newspapers can say very little in the interests of the city or in favor of good government, without being accused of being anti-Brown or in league with the "corrupt interests." It is fast becoming very evident that the paper that stands for the interests of the city must oppose Mayor Brown in a great many ways and, therefore, in his opinion be classed as "anti-Brown."

If Mayor Brown stands for what is wrong if he runs counter to the law or to what is recognized as sound public policy, then The Sun will oppose his action in so doing, whether it is called anti-Brown or right-bluff or something else to delude the public. We are still prepared to endorse or even to commend anything that Mayor Brown does in the interests of good government or the benefit of our city but still reserve the right to condemn anything he may do that is not for the public good even though he considers that emphatically anti-Brown.

SEEN AND HEARD

Have you noticed that the St. Patrick's day postal cards were made in Germany?

Twenty-six years ago today Old Sport Thyne made his debut before the footlights at Music Hall in the presentation of "Wise Boys," a drama in two acts, so the faded record says. Other members of the cast, 28 years ago, included Daniel J. Donahue, C. F. Cahan, James H. Carmichael, L. J. Smith, H. A. Phelan, T. J. Grooms and others.

When the "first robin" comes to your back door for crumbs is it good betting that you used him all right last year? and it speaks well for your breeding.

Nowell F. Patrum, superintendent of schools, knows a deal more about the identity of men than he did a few short months ago.

One of the judges of the United States courts in the federal building, Boston, likes to refer occasionally to the process of rubbing himself for duty on the bench as "putting on his overalls." The official robe is popularly associated with the idea of hard work and in this respect the judge in question has always made his presence on the bench stand for the same thing. Very few men in overalls can turn out work faster and more thorough than "the Doctor," who has made the robes of his office respected by all who believe in labor as a virtue of the first rank.

The vagaries of mind induced by ether upon patients undergoing operations at hospitals is well illustrated by a recent case at the Carney hospital in Boston. A patient of a religious nature was etherized recently and on coming out of the comatoso state believed that he was in heaven and heard the angels singing. On opening his eyes and seeing the nurse he inquired if he had not seen her at the Carney hospital in dear old Boston town. With a smile she admitted her identity.

I fear that a number of young men in Lowell have decided to form a bachelor club and have agreed to devote their time to pleasures during the summer season instead of to young women. It seems that their young women acquaintances have heard of the plan, and as a counter move have decided to form an "old maid's club."

Literary Boston is hardly living up to its reputation in these days. A well known bookseller figures that but four persons in every 100 show enough interest in books to ever glance in this window, and that relatively few of those stop inside his door.

Mr. William L. Murphy, ex-commander of the Chelsea Yacht club, was surprised a few days ago by some of his friends in his new home on Marlboro street. He was presented with a large framed portrait of himself, a leather easy chair and a picture of his yacht, the Cadet.

A friend of mine from Chicago told me yesterday about a man in that city who has lately invented a bell piano. It is electrically operated and has a regular piano keyboard. Instead of playing upon wires, however the hammers strike bells hung in a frame above the body of the instrument. The hammers are not connected with the keys by direct attachment as in the piano, but are worked by magnets controlled by the keyboard.

And speaking of strange musical instruments, why does not some enterprising Venetian invent a device

which represents the king as able to saunter for two hours along the shore and interested in a golf match. Nevertheless, it is not disseminated that His

purpose in going to Bariotz is to recuperate, and it is known that he suffered from a severe cold while in Berlin and returned from his trip to the German capital "not quite fit" as the English say.

In England a discreet

as to ailments of royalty is observed by the public and press, and what is the exact nature of the king's malady seems a matter of conjecture.

There are hints of "kidney trouble."

In favor of King Edward's retaining a large reserve of vitality are his strong will and courage which he in common with all the Hanoverian possessors.

They are not a feeble race, but strong

will and strong nerve.

Of the six

Navy, answer not; thou couldst not tell,

The words would come too late;

Get on thy hat and hurry up,

We haven't time to wait,

Whatever in my heart may fall,

Remember, I must risk it all!

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LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

Kirk Brown, supported by an excellent company, opened a five days' engagement at the Opera House last evening. As Mr. Brown has appeared in this city on several occasions his ability is well known. A good sized audience was present and manifested its appreciation of the performance frequently. The play presented as the opener was a four act octagonal drama, entitled "Captain Barrington." It portrays a pretty romance that happened during the war. "Captain Barrington" is captain in the British army and is stopping near the home of "Gasper Moulton," the supposed friend of "Gen. Washington" but who turns out to be his worst enemy. "Moulton" dined with the general and afterwards informed the general. Then he informed the British to send a company to the house and capture "Washington," but in the American army is a soldier, "Lieut. Fielding," who looks like "Barrington" and the latter which was sent by "Moulton" to "Captain Barrington" was given to Fielding. The latter is shot while trying to get the letter to "Washington" but gives the message to "Moulton's" wife, a grand patriot, and she took it to the American camp, but was too late to meet the general. "Washington" went to "Moulton's" house, bringing a force of 200 men, and they beat off the British attack. The woman who delivered the message is the heroine, and eventually turns out to be "Fielding's" sweetheart.

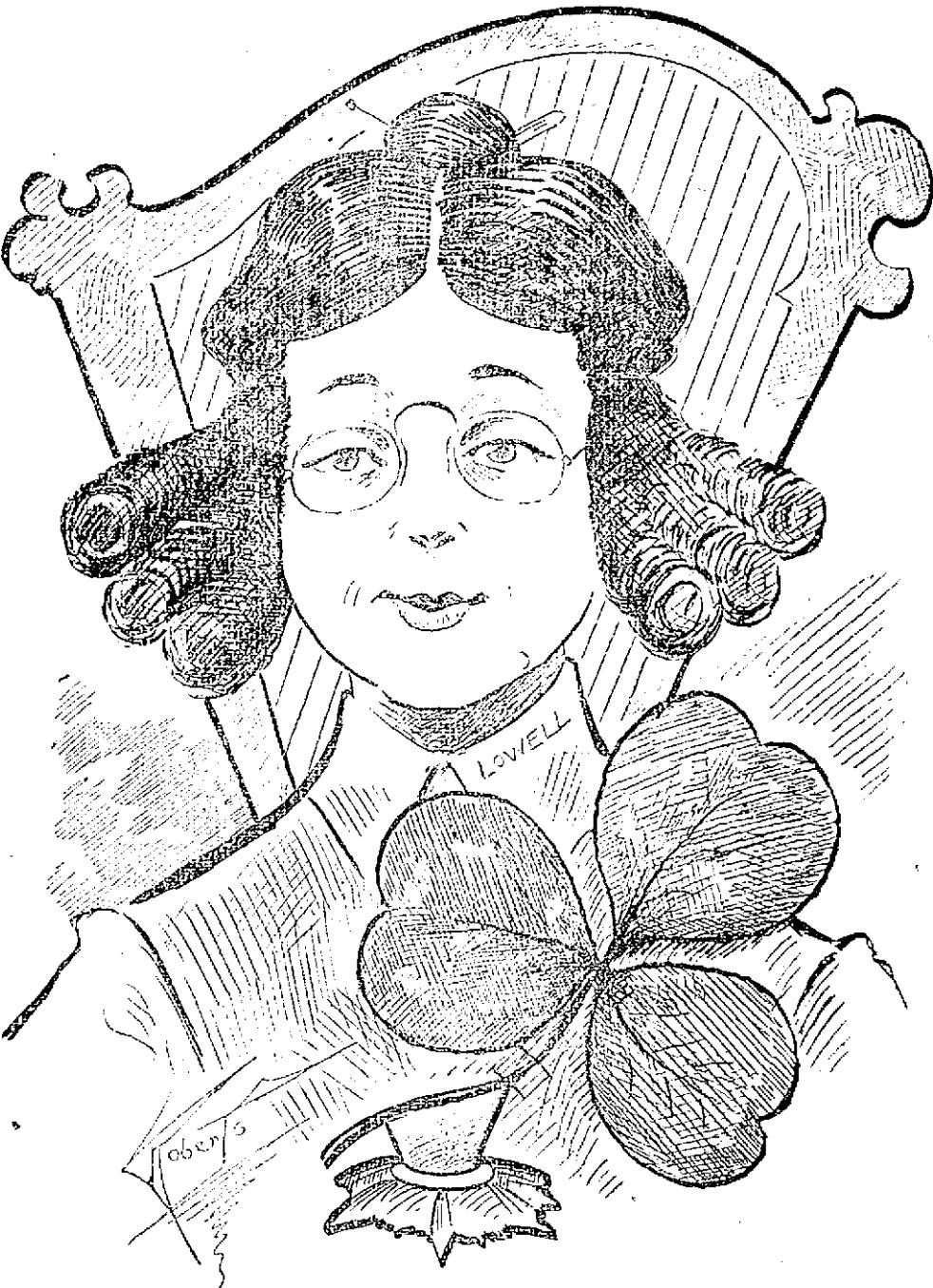
There is much comedy work, the greater part being furnished by Mr. Brown, who took two parts in the play. Miss Field, who played the role of "Ruth Langdon," deserves favorable commendation for her clever acting.

The other characters are played excellently, and in the remaining productions should draw good audiences.

The company presents "Camille" this afternoon and tonight. "Phyllis Head Wilson" is the attraction.

ETHEL BARRYMORE

Perhaps the most notable event of the current theatrical season will be the appearance of Miss Ethel Barrymore, at the opera house, on Tuesday, March 23, in her new play "Lady Fred-



"WEARING OF THE GREEN" IN HONOR OF "THE GREEN LITTLE ISLE OF THE SEA."

"O, the shamrock, the green immortal shamrock!
Chosen leaf,
Of bairn and chief,
Old Erin's native shamrock!"

ETHEL BARRYMORE

ciency performers, whose acts are presented during the action of the play.

JONEY BOY MINSTRELS

The Cohen & Harris minstrels which were present as their particular star Harry Boy George Evans, will make their first appearance in Lowell soon. At George M. Cohan's popular minstrel show the entertainment having ranged and reproduced it, it is reasonable to expect a bright and lively entertainment, and something entirely different from the minstrel shows the public has been witnessing for the past several years.

THE WITCHING HOUR'

The scientific discussion of telepathy in "The Witching Hour" is not presented in the usual prosy anti-dramatized manner, as is constructed here. To the contrary, the play is the color and rhythm of play with the pictures of sparkling dialogue and it is most interesting not only one of the most instructive dramas of a decade, but witness for the past several years.

BARNEY GILMORE

In keeping abreast of the times and owing to the popularity increase in popularity of the vaudeville theatre, Barney Gilmore, whose engagement "Kidnapped" in New York, is announced for March 23, at the opera house, has engaged a number of spe-

king marked ability. The guitarist is also wonderfully good. Other acts on the bill are: Kennedy, McGulan & Phillips; Long & Riley; Johnstone & Gymnast; W. H. Callahan, minstrel; Jolly & Wild in the sketch; and McCombs, possibly the best comedian in the country.

Performances will be given every afternoon and evening during the run of the entertainment, having ranged and produced it, it is reasonable to expect a bright and lively entertainment, and something entirely different from the minstrel shows the public has been

witnessing for the past several years.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Special attractions in the line of music and song is the Academy's St. Patrick's Day program, an exception in the usual prosy anti-dramatized manner, as is constructed here. To the contrary, the play is the color and rhythm of play with the pictures of sparkling dialogue and it is most interesting not only one of the most instructive dramas of a decade, but witness for the past several years.

THEATRE LA SCALA

An almost perfect program, with something or other that will just suit each individual offered today at the Academy's St. Patrick's Day program. Extra care is used in selecting the pictures and songs both to ensure the best being shown. The program is divided into three parts, the first being the "Wearing of the Green," the second being the "Irish Melody," and the third being the "Irish Play." The program is divided into three parts, the first being the "Wearing of the Green," the second being the "Irish Melody," and the third being the "Irish Play."

Mr. Hartwell, the manager, appears in the act to good advantage. The other assisting players are Louis Bertrand and Miss Grace Gifford.

The "Merle Pee" is the title of Harry First's little comedy of Jewish life. It is a very funny play. He that is understood to be the author of his own comedy is good for five cents daily and the comedy "A Fortune Hunter's Misfortunes" is told the story of a young American in London, who meets a wealthy woman of fortune. But the wealthy woman French count, who does not really care about the man of the same fare, says, "We're not men, there is a rattling good do with swords and the American ad but kills the French rival. The setting of the play is wonderful good. Miss Brown, the tragedian, appears in the act to good advantage. The other assisting players are Louis Bertrand and Miss Grace Gifford.

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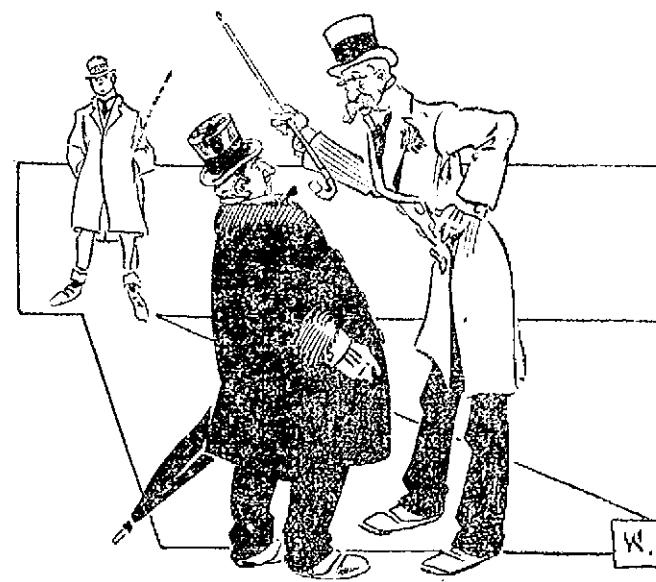
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There Is Magic In a Hearty Laugh



RIGHT IN HIS LINE.

"Oh, no, he doesn't mind people talking back; he likes it."

"He does?"

"Yes. He's an auctioneer."

FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS.

A PHILADELPHIA physician says that not long ago he was called to see an Irishman, and among other directions told him to take an ounce of whisky three times a day. A day or so later he made another visit and found the man, white not so sick, undeniably drunk.

"How did this happen?" the physician demanded of Pat's wife who was hovering about solicitously.

"Sure, daughter, an' 'tis just what you an' no more!"



PREPARING FOR ACTION.

Jack: "What did your father say when you informed him that I was going to ask him for your hand in marriage tonight?"

Grace: "Oh, he didn't say much."

Jack: "He didn't."

Grace: "No, but he asked mamma where his heavy soled shoes were."

KEPT HER BUSY.

A PROMINENT physician of Baltimore tells of an amusing experience of the early days of his practice when he was residing in a small town where by far the majority of the workers were coal miners.

"I was greatly distressed by the insanitary conditions prevailing in their cottages," says the doctor, "and among other things I tried to explain to each household the importance of maintaining a wholesome atmosphere in the sleeping rooms. I laid in a stock of thermometers, which were distributed to the households where they were most needed. I took pains to point out to each family in turn just how the thermometer would indicate the proper degree of temperature."

"As I was making the rounds one day I inquired of the woman at the head of one establishment wherein I observed my thermometer proudly displayed at the end of a string, whether she had followed my instructions.

"Yes, sir," answered she, "I'm very careful about the temperature. I watch the thing all the time as it hangs up there."

"What do you do when the temperature rises above sixty-eight?"

"I take it down, sir, an' put it outside till it cools off a bit."

A Correction.

"Here comes Philip. He has about reached the end of his rope."

"Man, dear, it isn't a rope he is smoking; it is a twisted cigar."

The One Thing He Dreaded.

Wifey—Are you afraid to die?

Hubby—I would not be if I felt sure that I would not meet your mother.

His Cure.

"How did you cure your boy of swearing?"

"By the laying on of hands principally."

"And now, gentlemen, to our distinguished poet, and may his life be a long one. He himself has told me—

Foresight.
Mrs. Nedor—
Of course my daughter plays the piano very well by ear, but she wants to take lessons from a regular professor.

Mrs. Pepprey—
That's natural enough.

Mrs. Nedor—
Oh, yes!

Mrs. Pepprey—
Yes, I suppose she's wise to want somebody else to name besides her.

What She Noticed.

He—They have not a picture that is worth while, and their library shelves are practically bare.

She—That may be so, but you ought to see the beautiful diamonds the ladies of the family have.

A Change.

I remember when she told me she was her ideal."

"Yes. Now he is merely her hus-

band," the physician said.

"Divil a drop more, daughter, dear," she declared. "Sure an' Ol didn't know just how much an ounce was, so Ol went to the drug store an' asked, an' the lad—he's a broth of a boy, too—told me that an ounce was sixteen drams, and Pat has had thin regular,



A WINDFALL.

Hopeless Higgins (in great surprise): "Where did you git them funny lookin' clothes, Fad?"

Footwear Fadden: "A young feller down the street there give 'em to me. He says he's just finished his course at Yale college."

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BUILDINGS BURN

Fire Did Damage Estimated at \$25,000

WEST STEWARTSTOWN, N. H., March 17.—This town was visited by a fire early today, which before its progress was stopped by the local volunteer department, burned four buildings, three of which were business blocks and the other a dwelling house. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.

The fire originated in the office of the Enterprise, the local newspaper, destroying that building together with the furniture store of R. E. Martin, the Tibbets block and a three-story dwelling house with most of their contents. The buildings were all of wood. The Tibbets block was owned by R. E. Tibbets of Groveton, while the other three buildings were the property of the Spencer estate and all were located near the corner of Main and Washington streets.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

COAL AND PIPE

WANTED BY THE WATER BOARD

At a regular meeting of the water board held last night it was voted to make requisition for 1000 tons of coal and a supply of surface pipe for twelve months.

COMMON COUNCIL

Continued

That Ryan street be accepted; that Dracut street be accepted and the name changed to Nelly street; that Wright street be laid out and accepted; that Christian street be accepted.

The petition that the city acquire a tract of land near Aiken and Perkins streets for park purposes was referred to the park commission in concurrence with the common council.

A communication signed by Alderman Turner and Councilman Welch of the committee on accounts recommending that street forements be not paid for fifty days and a communication from the foremen asking for a hearing in the matter were placed on file.

The proposition to convert cloak rooms into class rooms in the High school Annex was referred to the committee on lands and buildings in concurrence.

The restrictions on property owned by John J. McGuire in Salem street and Common street, which prevented completion of work on a building there, were removed in concurrence.

A series of claims for personal injuries alleged to be due to defects in sidewalks and streets was read.

The petitioners were Rebecca Kennedy, Catherine L. Crowley, Sarah A. Wood, Mary A. Hayes, Mary E. O'Longhain, George, Cousin, Heyman and Alice C. Pfeifer, Frank O. Shaw. All were referred to the committee on claims.

The order for a memorial tablet for Charles A. Taylor, "among the first to fall" in the Civil war, the cost not to exceed \$100, was read and adopted.

The report of the lands and buildings committee for a new school was adopted.

In Victoria street were referred recommendations from the committee on electric wires were adopted.

The adjournment to the next session, during the time of the publication of the tax books was ordered to be orbited.

Afternoon Wauwrichter moved, and Alderman Turner seconded that the board of aldermen proceed to the election of a chief of the fire department.

Chief Hosmer received eight votes and was declared elected on the part of the board.

That the Board of selectmen be

extended was the petition of several residents of that locality, and the committee on sevens was given the petition for consideration.

An order authorizing the city to borrow a sum not exceeding \$1,250,000 in anticipation of taxes was voted.

The usual vote in relation to street watering was adopted.

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HEIRS EVICTED

SONG AND STORY

Are Descendants of Hancock Family

NEW YORK, March 17.—Two aged women, descendants of the family of John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence, were forced by law yesterday to leave a plot of ground that had been in their possession and that of their forbears for 162 years.

They are Mrs. Mary Jane Palmer and her spinster sister, Miss Martha Ellis. They had dwelt for twenty-five years in a little frame cottage at No. 517 West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, that was old when they got it.

"We'll never leave it; we've lived here and intend to die here!" they declared when told they must go. But their furniture was placed out in their little garden by two sheriff's deputies and three laborers, and then one of the deputies led the old women as kindly as possible to the doorway.

"Well, we're out at last, but somebody will have to pay for it," said Mrs. Palmer. "We've engaged a lawyer, and he tells us that we can bring a suit that will either get us back our property or a large sum of money for it."

"We didn't sell the place and never would have sold it. We were tricked out of it," Miss Ellis declared.

For more than a week the sisters held the fort and would not allow the evictors to enter the house. Deputy Sheriff Althon, in charge of the proceedings, always hesitated, but sum of just how far he could go. But yesterday he and Deputy Fay insisted upon evicting the women.

Scores of neighbors and passersby looked on silently. A few children yelled epithets at the deputies and their workers. The aged sisters, grim and determined, waited until the last stick of furniture had been taken out; then forced Deputy Fay to take their arm and commit a technical assault, so that they might have grounds for action.

Then they secured a moving van and carted their belongings to a little apartment at No. 320 West One Hundred and Thirty-first street.

A curious set of legal circumstances about the eviction. The property in 1867 was purchased by John Hancock, cousin and namesake of the great statesman. When he died he left it to Mary Ellis, aunt of the two women. She devised it to them in 1884.

Five years ago Washington Palmer, son of the widow, sold his alleged right in the property to the Occidental Realty company for \$360. It was discovered that he had no right to dispose of it. A suit followed, and it developed that Palmer, Washington's brother, had bought the latter's alleged share for \$60. The realty company obtained judgment for this money, and Justice Platzek decided that the company had a right to foreclose on the property to secure it. The company sold it at public auction, and the purchaser, Martin Hoffmann, foreclosed.

BILL REPORTED

Provides for a Fine on Railroads

PERJURY CHARGE
Against Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—The court of appeals yesterday decided that J. R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., must stand trial on the charge of perjury in connection with alleged misstatements made in his annual report of the Metropolitan Life filed with the state superintendent of insurance on Jan. 1, 1905.

POLICY PLAYING

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE PROHIBITS IT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—The anti-policy bill reported back to the house by the July committee last week and placed on the calendar for consideration yesterday was taken up this afternoon and passed unanimously. It was then sent to the senate and passed that body under suspension of the rules by a unanimous vote. The bill provides among other things that the mere possession of a policy slip shall be a criminal offense. This bill was proposed by the city council of Providence, and sent to the legislature in an effort to stamp policy playing out of the city.

HIDES ON FREE LIST

NEW YORK, March 17.—One of the first things done last night at the banquet of the Hide and Leather Association of New York, after Justice had been done to the good things served at the dinner, was the adoption of a resolution offered by A. Augustus Deely, vice-president of the United States Leather Co., demanding of Congress that hides be placed on the free list.

LUX

(Pure Essence of Soap in Flakes)

Lux contains more real Soap than five times its weight in ordinary Soaps or Soap Powders. ECONOMY requires that you

Use LUX

Lux is the highest quality of soap that can be made and is especially suited for the finest laundry use.

Use LUX

Lux is the Soap Specialty for washing Silks, Laces, Muslins, Shirtwaists, Ladies and Children's Dresses and for all fine fabrics. Won't shrink woolens. To protect and preserve fine fabrics

Use LUX

5c. (Per Package)

At Your Grocers

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY
(Makers of Welcome Soap)
Cambridge, Mass.

St. Michael's School Held Entertainment

Beautiful exercises in honor of St. Patrick's Day were held at St. Michael's parochial school yesterday, Rev. John J. Shaw, pastor, and Rev. J. Mullin being present. The exercises were held in the school hall which was tastefully decorated with the flags of America and Ireland and red, white, blue and green bunting. The program was as follows:

Recitation, "Erin's Flag," Ninth Grade.

Chorus, "Dear Little Shamrock," First Grade.

Recitation, "The Captive Boy," James Powell.

Chorus, "The Shamrock, T Little and Rose," Seventh and Eighth Grade.

Recitation, "A Bunch of Shamrocks," Ethel Booth.

Chorus, "Dear Harp of My Country," Ninth Grade.

Recitation, "Our Prince's Day," Fourth Grade.

Chorus, "The Mistred Boy," Second Grade.

Recitation, "The Green and Gold," Gertrude Neary.

Chorus, "The Harp That Once," Third Grade.

Recitation, "Emmett's Grave," Lena Mawn.

Chorus, "Let Erin Remember," Second Grade.

Recitation, "The Green," C. Noonan.

Chorus, "Erin Is My Home," Fourth Grade.

Recitation, "The Shamrock," Rose Heath.

Chorus, "Hail Glorious St. Patrick," First Grade.

Recitation, "Shamrock Dear," Fourth Grade.

Chorus, "Believe Me," Sixth Grade.

Chorus, "Erin O'er the Sea," Fifth Grade.

At the close of the exercises Rev. Fr. Shaw addressed the students on the significance of the feast and exhorted them to be true sons and daughters of St. Patrick by being true to their church and their country. There was no session of school today.



BIG TOURNAMENT

Famous Billiardists to Take Part

NEW YORK, March 17.—All the famous knights of the green cloth in America, excepting Jage Schaefer and Willie Hoppe, will meet in a round robin billiard tournament in New York starting March 22 and continuing until April 2, to decide the 18.2 balk line championship. The participation in the tourney of Louis Cure, the champion of France, gives the event a smack of international flavor. Calvin Denarest, the Chicago youth who recently turned professional, will make his first appearance against the one experts of the first rank. His work in the games will be closely followed. The rest of the contestants include Slosson, Sutton, Morningstar, Cullen, Cline and Curie. Slosson, the present champion at 18.1 balk line, surprised the billiard fans of the country by capturing the big tourny at 18.2 in New York four years ago. That tourney contained some of the greatest billiards ever played. Sutton's average of 100 being the greatest achievement in a record breaking series of games.

In the second trial heat of the 70 yards high hurdle handicap, A. B. Shaw of Dartmouth, from scratch, equalled the world's record of 9.1-5 seconds. In the final heat Shaw was only beaten by a few inches. Dwight of Princeton, with 12 feet, winning. These inches robbed Shaw of making a new world's record. Summary:

One mile run, handicap, won by W. L. McGee, Princeton university, 40 yards; W. Berker, New York A. C., 40 yards, second; J. E. Ballard, Boston A. C., 10 yards, third. Time—4.19 1-5.

Seventy yards dash, handicap, final heat, won by W. J. Darrow, Princeton, 10 feet; F. G. Geary, Fordham university, 9 feet, second; R. A. Gamble, Princeton, 5 feet, third. Time—7.2-5 seconds.

One mile military relay, won by 23rd regiment, N. G. N. Y. team, Robbins, Haywood, Bacon and Buckley. Time—2.30 3-5.

Four hundred and forty yards run, novice, won by R. Noble, Columbia; R. E. Terwilliger, unattached, New York, second; A. Headrick, Yale, third. Time—56 1-5.

Putting 8-pound shot, handicap, won by R. Lawrence, Leale school, 9 feet, with 66 feet 6 inches; J. Brademas, Princeton, 10 feet, second, with 57 feet 1-2 inches; C. C. Little, Harvard, 5 feet, third, with 53 feet 1-2 inches.

Running hop skip and jump, handicap, won by D. Ahearn, Irish-American A. C., 2 feet, with 47 feet; Platte Adams, New York A. C., scratch, second, 45 feet 2 inches; G. Heustler, Irish-American A. C., 2 feet, third, 41 feet 6 inches.

Intercity relay, Boston and New York, one mile, won by Boston A. A. team, W. C. Prout, B. L. Young, H. Lee and E. E. Nelson; New York A. C. team, S. L. Hillman, H. Haywood, H. A. Sedley and J. J. McVay, won by inches, but were disqualified by Referee J. E. Sullivan on account of McVay touching Nelson in the final lap.

Seventy yards hurdle, handicap, final heat won by M. Dwight, Princeton, (2 feet); A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth, (scratch), second; W. M. Rand, Harvard, (2 feet), third. Time—9 seconds.

\$50 yard run handicap, final heat, won by W. M. Laird, Princeton, (40 yards); R. Buist, Pastime A. C., (38 yards), second; F. J. Wright, Pastime A. C., (40 yards) third. Time—1.56 2-5.

Throwing 56-pound weight from a stand with one hand, handicap, won by P. McDonald, Irish-American A. C. (scratch), with 27 feet, 7 1-2 inches; S. P. Gillis, New York A. C., (2 feet), second, with 23 feet, 3 inches; H. E. Payne, unattached, New York, 2 feet, third, with 26 feet, 1 1-2 inches.

1000 yard run invitation. Won by R. S. Pitzer, Yale; J. Bromilow, Irish-American A. C., second; C. Walther, useful size in sufficient quantity.

Do You Realize?

SHOT IN THE EYE

Deacon is in a Serious Condition

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—A shooting which may terminate fatally, developed out of a long series of disputes between two factions of the Oneine Street Baptist church, the largest negro society in the city, last night. During a clash between Robert Russell, the sexton, and Nelson Morgan, head of the board of deacons, and two of Morgan's friends, the deacon was shot in the left eye and was taken to the hospital in a serious condition.

Russell gave himself up at a nearby police station.

At the time of the shooting Morgan, David Shavers, a trustee and Roscoe Hartman were in the church making preparations for a meeting to be held an hour or two later. They claim to have found the doors open and were putting on new locks when Sexton Russell, who lives across the street from the church, observed the lights.

He went to the church and attempted to enter, but was opposed by those inside who, Russell claims, hit him over the head with a can and knocked him down the steps. When he again attempted to cross the threshold he claimed he was attacked the second time and, to defend himself, drew a revolver, firing two shots, one of which struck Morgan in the eye and entered the base of the brain.

After the shooting several hundred colored people assembled at the church and broke open the doors with an axe. Members of the other faction who were in the church succeeded in closing the doors, but were unable to prevent the spilling of blood from external.

Further trouble was presented by a tall man. The split in the church was caused by the acceptance of Morgan and his friends to depose Rev. E. H. McDonald from the pastorate.

Baltimore, Md.—"For four years my life was a misery to me. I had suffered with female troubles so long that I was discouraged. I had given up all hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It restored my health and I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."

Here are two such letters—read them—they are genuine and reliable.

Baltimore, Md.—"I had suffered with female troubles so long that I was discouraged. I had given up all hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It restored my health and I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."

Rockland, Me.—"I was troubled for a long time with pains in my back and side and was miserable in every way. I had doctor'd until I was discouraged and thought I would never get well. I read a testimonial about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it.

"After taking three bottles I never was so well in my life. I am recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all my friends."—Mrs. Will Young, 6 Columbia Avenue, Rockland, Me.

For 80 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs and has thousands of cures to its credit.

GEORGE BONHAG

Beat World's Record in 5 Mile Race

New York A. C., third. Time—2.18 3-5.

300 yards run, handicap, final heat, won by A. M. C. Conger, Princeton, (30 yards); H. M. Sawyer, Princeton, (15 yards), second; H. C. DeLoiselle, New York A. C., (13 yards), third. Time—32 3-5 seconds.

Pole vault, handicap, won by J. T. Moore, Princeton, (10 inches), with 11 feet; C. Campbell, Yale, (9 inches), second, with 11 feet; H. S. Babcock, New York A. C., (12 inches), third, with 10 feet, 6 inches.

Running high jump, handicap. Won by H. A. Gilkey, Boston A. A., (1 inch), with 5 feet, 11 1-2 inches; G. Caulfield, Yale, (2 inches), second; with 5 feet, 11 1-2 inches; H. J. Grunpohl, N. Y. A. C., (2 inches), third, with 5 feet, 10 1-2 inches. There was a tie and the places were awarded on a jump off.

UNITED STATES

CONSUMES 23,000,000,000 CUBIC FEET OF WOOD ANNUALLY

It has been estimated that the amount of wood annually consumed in the United States at the present time is twenty-three billion cubic feet, while the growth of the forest is only seven billion feet. In other words, Americans all over the country are using more than three times as much wood as the forests are producing. The figures are based upon a large number of state and local reports collected by the government and upon actual measurements.

The state forester of Connecticut, in a recent report, has given figures on growth and use for New Haven county, which give many more valuable details than are generally to be obtained, and well illustrate how the forest is being reduced by over-cutting.

In this county a very careful study was made on each town of the amount of forest, the rates of growth and the amount of timber used. For the year 1907 the timber was used 120,000 cords, in the form of cord-wood, lumber, ties, poles and pines. The annual growth on all types of forest land, including the trees standing on abandoned fields, for the year reached a total of 70,000 cords. Thus the amount cut yearly exceeds the growth by 50,000 cords.

The amount of standing timber considered as merchantable and available for cutting within the next few years was found to be 1,200,000 cords. Each year the annual growth increases the supply on hand by 70,000 cords, while the use decreases it by 120,000. The net reduction is 50,000 cords a year. If the cut and the growth remain at the present figures, the supply of merchantable timber will be exhausted in about 20 years. At the end of that time there will be a large amount of forest standing in the country, but it will be in tracts under 40 years of age, containing wood below the most profitable size for cutting. Cordwood could still be cut, but supplies of the most profitable products, like ties and lumber, would be practically exhausted.

Connecticut's case illustrates what is meant when the exhaustion of the timber supply is spoken of. It does not mean that every tree will be cut, and that the ground will be bare. It means, on the other hand, that year by year the people of the country are cutting more timber than the forest grows, and that within comparatively short time the continued loss will have so reduced the forest that it will be difficult and expensive to obtain timber of useful size in sufficient quantity.

That despondency in women is a mental condition often traceable to some distinctly female ill!

Women who are well do not have the blues, neither are they irritable and restless. Derangement of the female organism breeds all kinds of miserable feelings such as backache, headache, and bearing-down feelings. Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. There is no doubt that it has made many remarkable cures of female ills after all other means had failed. There is hardly a day that some woman does not write us that this simple old medicine, made only of roots and herbs, has cured her of a severe illness after several doctors had done their best and failed.

Here are two such letters—read them—they are genuine and reliable.

OFFICER LAMOURREUX

Was Given a Hearing on Charges Made Against Him

Patrolman Joseph L. Lamoureux was given a hearing before the board of police last night on complaint made by Supt. William H. Moffatt that the officer did not report certain information which he had received and which reflected discredit on a superior officer of the department, also that the officer had failed to make an entry in his diary of certain important information which he had received.

The hearing grew out of the arrest and subsequent release of one Peter Desrosiers. Hildage Ducharme, a nephew of Desrosiers, went to Desrosiers' wife and said he would be able to get his uncle's release if she would give him \$2. She gave him the money, but what he did with it she did not know. Owing to the fact that it was the first offense of drunkenness and as there was no complaint against Desrosiers he was released in the morning by Probation Officer Slattery. As soon as Desrosiers was released he was met by Ducharme and the latter told him that he had paid \$2 to Deputy Welch in order to effect the release.

It was when Ducharme and Desrosiers went to the office of L'Etoile to have the latter's name kept out of the report of the police court that Ducharme again made the statement that he had paid \$2 to Deputy Welch for the release of Desrosiers. Patrolman Lamoureux was in the office at the time, overheard the remark, and in order to be sure about the statement questioned Ducharme, but was so surprised that he failed to ask the man his name.

A few days later Supt. Moffatt learned the rumor that was going around from another patrolman and the former immediately ordered an investigation which resulted in the arrest and conviction of Hildage Ducharme, who acknowledged the \$2 which he had been given to secure the release of Desrosiers had been kept and spent by him. He said he did not know Deputy Welch. Ducharme was sentenced to two months in jail.

During the course of last night's hearing Supt. Moffatt, Deputy Welch, Probation Officer Edward F. Slattery and Patrolmen William Giroux and John J. Ganley and Clovis Belanger of L'Etoile, testified for the prosecution. Patrolman Lamoureux was the only witness for the defense and his testimony was a general denial of the charges preferred against him and a number of his remarks were deliberate contradictions of the testimony offered by Messrs. Moffatt, Welch, Slattery and Giroux.

Lawyer Wm. H. Bent appeared for the defense and Supt. Moffatt conducted in the prosecution.

The Charges

The specific charges were as follows:

"I hereby bring complaint before your board against Patrolman Joseph L. Lamoureux of the Lowell police force, for violation of rule 19 of the police manual, to wit: Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer as set forth in rule 14, paragraphs 21 and 22, and rule 19, paragraph 1, in that he failed to keep a record in his diary, and failed to report to his superior officer important information which he had received on the morning of Feb. 26, 1909, and other acts contrary to good order and discipline."

(Signed)

"Wm. B. Moffatt,
Supt. of Police."

Paid \$2 To Deputy Welch
Clovis Belanger, one of the proprietors of L'Etoile, was the first witness called. He testified in part as follows: "Patrolman Lamoureux was at my office in Merrimack street one morning, I cannot remember the exact date. There were several other men in the office at the same time. One of the men in the office said that he wanted the name of the man with him omitted from the report of the police court which would appear in our paper. I asked him if it was the man's first offense and he said that it was. I said that I had been given to understand that the first offenders were released, but at any rate that the name would not appear in the paper. The man said that his friend had been released, but that he had to pay \$2 to Deputy Welch."

Cross-examined by Lawyer Bent: "The man who had been arrested gave the name of Desrosiers. We do not publish the names of first offenders. A man named Ducharme was the person who did the talking. It was Ducharme who said that he had paid the money to the deputy."

Witness said that he had known the deputy for a number of years and when questioned as to what brought Lamoureux into the office he said that it was in connection with some printing business.

"Was Lamoureux taking any part in the conversation between you and Ducharme?" asked Lawyer Bent.

"I don't think that he was. I think that he asked the man if he had paid the money to the deputy."

"What did the fellow say?"

"He repeated the same thing again." Ducharme said that he had paid \$2 to Deputy Welch to "get Desrosiers out."

"Yes sir."

Probation Officer Slattery
Probation Officer Edward F. Slattery was the next witness called. He testified that he met Patrolman Lamoureux at the corner of Market and Suffolk streets, Sunday morning, Feb. 28. Continuing witness said: "Lamoureux said to me, 'It is a funny thing that happened to that fellow that Giroux sent in the other night.' I said, 'what was that?' and he said, that Desrosiers said a fellow had to give \$2 to have him released. I said that such a thing was wrong. I then asked him if he was sure of what he was talking about and he said yes. I said that the next thing that he could do would be to tell Giroux. He did not give me the name of the officer who received the money."

Looking For Desrosiers
Patrolman William Giroux, after being sworn, testified: "On Sunday morning, Feb. 28, I was talking with Patrolman Ganley when Patrolman Lamoureux approached us. He said to me, 'If you see Desrosiers tell him to come to me and I will get the \$2 back which he gave to an officer for his release. If the officer refuses to re-

lease him' He said that he had paid the money to Deputy Welch.

"I looked at Lamoureux for a moment and I asked him if he took this \$2. He said yes, he didn't and he said, 'Well, I didn't think at the time that he had paid the \$2.' I asked if he did not think so why he didn't report it to the police court, found guilty and sentenced to two months in jail. Mr. Bent objected a number of times to the statement going in but the superintendent was bound that he would finish his story and he did so. He said, 'I am talking and purpose to talk until I am stopped by the board.'

Continuing the superintendent said: "Lamoureux was a witness for the prosecution in court and he testified that he heard the statement made that Deputy Welch had received \$2 for the release of a person on Friday morning, Feb. 28. I asked Officer Lamoureux as witness on the stand—if he had reported the matter to any superior officer and he said 'No.'

Deputy Bent: "What was the result of the investigation?"

Mr. Bent again objected and the question was not pressed.

Superintendent Moffatt

Supt. Wm. B. Moffatt then took the stand and said: "Monday noon, March 1, William Giroux reported to me in my office."

Opposed to:

"In consequence of what Giroux told me in my office Monday noon I left office."

Another objection:

"Officer Lamoureux came to my office Tuesday morning, March 2, and I asked him if he had any conversation with him, and he said that he had got information relating to the officer who had received \$2 for the release of a man named Desrosiers. He said he had, I asked him where he got it and he said in the French newspaper office. He said that Desrosiers was there and the man who was with him made the statement."

Deputy Welch: "What did he say about this thing he heard from Lamoureux?"

"I did not say anything about waiting to find out the man who had made the remark."

"I don't think so."

"When was Desrosiers arrested?"

"Feb. 26th and released on the morning of the 27th."

"What was the date of your conversation with Lamoureux?"

"Tuesday, March 2."

"What did he say about this thing he was hearing often or something like that?"

"He said that to the officers, but I asked him about it and he denied having said it."

Deputy Welch Recalled

Deputy Welch was recalled and Supt. Moffatt asked: "Did you have any conversation with Officer Lamoureux relating to an entry of this report as to why he had not entered on his diary?"

"Yes on the morning of March 6."

"What did you do or what was said?"

"I asked him for the diary in the presence of Lieutenant Connors. I turned the book to the date of Feb. 26 and I found that there was no memorandum made of this statement that he had heard made in the newspaper office."

Lawyer Bent: "Did he give any reason why?"

"No, sir. I didn't ask him for any reason."

"You didn't take the \$2?"

"My name was jingled about for four or five days, however, without my knowledge."

"I asked you if you took the \$2?"

"No, sir. That morning fortunately I was at the funeral of a near relative or mine."

At this point the prosecution rested its case.

Lamoureux Testifies

Patrolman Joseph L. Lamoureux was called, sworn and testified in part as follows: "I will be a patrolman in the police department ten years next October. I was in the newspaper office on the morning of Feb. 26 to transact some business with Mr. Belanger. Two men stepped in. One wanted Desrosiers name kept out of the paper. He said he had been arrested for drunkenness. The man whom I didn't know made the statement that \$2 had been paid for Desrosiers' release. I afterwards found out that the man's name was Hildage Ducharme. Mr. Belanger asked the man to whom the money had been paid and Ducharme said he had paid it to Deputy Welch."

"I said to the man, 'whom did you pay \$2 to?' and he said, 'Deputy Welch,' and I said 'all right.'

"I thought that I would investigate the matter. I was going to have the man prosecuted for getting the money under false pretences. I met Mr. Slattery in the guard room the next morning and I asked him if he had released Desrosiers and he said that he had. I said he hadn't seen the deputy, and he said 'no.' I made the statement that there was a dirty story told and the fellow who started it was going to suffer for it."

"I met Officers Giroux and Ganley at the corner of Adams street and I asked Officer Giroux if he would do me a favor. He said he would, and I asked him if he saw Desrosiers to have him come to me and there would be \$2 coming back to him. I said that if this stuck it is in the habit of doing this I

been done down there, and he denied the allegation."

It was at this point that the superintendent and Lawyer Bent got into a lively tilt. The superintendent started to tell that Ducharme, who had claimed that he had paid the \$2 to the deputy had been brought before the police court, found guilty and sentenced to two months in jail. Mr. Bent objected a number of times to the statement going in but the superintendent was bound that he would finish his story and he did so. He said, "I am talking and purpose to talk until I am stopped by the board."

Continuing the superintendent said: "Lamoureux was a witness for the prosecution in court and he testified that he heard the statement made that Deputy Welch had received \$2 for the release of a person on Friday morning, Feb. 28. I asked Officer Lamoureux as witness on the stand—if he had reported the matter to any superior officer and he said 'No.'

Cross-Examination:

Mr. Bent: "When you asked him (Lamoureux) why he didn't report it to you, he said he didn't think it of importance enough, did he not?"

"Words to that effect."

"Did he say anything about waiting to find out the man who had made the remark?"

"I don't think so."

"When was Desrosiers arrested?"

"Feb. 26th and released on the morning of the 27th."

"What was the date of your conversation with Lamoureux?"

"Tuesday, March 2."

"What did he say about this thing he was hearing often or something like that?"

"He said that to the officers, but I asked him about it and he denied having said it."

Deputy Welch: "What did he say about this thing he was hearing often or something like that?"

"I did not say anything about waiting to find out the man who had made the remark."

"I was not working Monday."

"On Tuesday morning?"

"Because I didn't have the snare's name who made the statement and I wanted to wait to get it."

"Why didn't you find out the name of the man on the morning that he made the statement?"

"Because I was too surprised to think."

Chairman Stearns Interrogates

Chairman Stearns: "Wouldn't it have been the proper thing for you to have made entry in your diary at the proper time and right there in the office of L'Etoile, leaving out the name of the man?"

"That you didn't know?"

"Yes, I did."

"When and where?"

"In the guard room that morning."

"What morning was that?"

"Saturday or Sunday."

"Did you know Desrosiers' name at that time?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you as a general rule investigate all stories of this nature that come to you during your leisure moments or the time you are not on duty?"

"I have reported cases while in citizen's clothes and reported them to you."

Witness then told of a story he had heard, investigated it and with another officer had made two arrests and the superintendent had complimented him for it and gave him a day off, which he took.

"Will you testify under oath that I didn't tell you the name of Ducharme at my office Tuesday morning?"

"If you did I want to be struck down like a dog. You never said so."

"Did you report this matter to any officer of the police department in charge?"

"No, sir; you said that I had no business to investigate any case unless I first reported to the officer in charge."

"Will you swear on your oath that I made that statement?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then," said Supt. Moffatt, "I am not fit to be the head of this police department if I ever made that statement."

"What reason did you give that you didn't report the matter to the deputy?"

"I answered that I didn't have the chance."

"Will you explain why you didn't?"

"I didn't think it right to make known all information you had to the head of the station."

"I wanted to go down with the whole story."

"Well half of the info is better than none," added Mr. Stearns.

Chairman Stearns then read the ruling from the police manual: "If (mentioning the officer) shall each day at such times as shall be appointed make report to the officer in charge of the station house all that he has done and all important information that has come to his knowledge during the preceding 24 hours or since his last report." That would seem to be a somewhat pertinent rule in this case," added the chairman.

Probation Officer Slattery was recalled and said that Officer Lamoureux never mentioned the name of Deputy Welch to him in connection with the matter.

This concluded the testimony and arguments followed. During the course of his argument Lawyer Bent referred to the matter as "a tempest in a teapot" and said that it was something which never ought to have been brought before the board.

At the conclusion of the arguments the board took the matter under advisement.

R. M. CLOOS

LOWEST PRICES

THURSDAY SALES

SUITS

Our Thursday Sales in the past have been so successful, and our customers have responded to the specials we offer so promptly, it is our intention to run our future sales on the same merits. We offer for this sale one of the newest Spring Suits, tailor made, having the graceful lines which are characteristic of the spring models. All the new shades. Was made to sell at \$19.75.

Thursday \$13.75 95c

MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY

ALMOST A PANIC

Fire in New York City Prison

NEW YORK, March 15.—A panic was threatened for a short time last night among the 1500 city prisoners on Hart's Island, when fire was discovered in a large frame building used as a shoe shop. There were no prisoners in the building at the time,

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR! TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun
for the year 1908 was**15,956**

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Piote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

TEXTILE BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY.

Librarian Chase has gotten out a very pretty pamphlet giving a list of the books in the city library pertaining to textile matters. This little hand book can be procured at the Library, and there is no mill worker in Lowell who cannot find in it very many volumes that can be read with interest and profit.

PROTECTION FOR ARTISTS.

A strong argument is brought forward in favor of perpetuating the right of artists to the value of their work for all time, by showing that Milet, the author of the *Angels*, sold his painting for \$100, and that after his death the picture sold for \$100,000, of which his heirs received nothing. Works of art increase in value with age, and it is but right that the artist or his heirs should benefit by this increased value.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Not for a great many years has Ireland been in a position to celebrate St. Patrick's day with so much hope of better times to come or with so much elation over victories achieved and so much confidence of other victories soon to be won.

The work of reform goes on steadily, and if it progresses as rapidly during the next six years as in the past six, home rule will be an accomplished fact.

England is more sensitive than ever to public criticism. In this she is not different from any of the other great powers. Everyone of them can be made to wince by an article in a newspaper, by a cutting speech or exposure of anything discreditable.

We do not believe that the English government today would, for a million dollars, allow an execution with the cruelty that attended such events twenty or thirty years ago. The most cruel scenes could be enacted at that time in any part of Ireland and the rest of the world heard little of it. But now events of minor importance are cabled over the ocean and read in other lands to the disgust and disgrace of England. The same, of course, is true in regard to the operation of public opinion against every other great power in the world, not excepting the United States. That is why every weak nation through appeals to public opinion can secure justice from the strongest governments in the world, and it is why Ireland is obtaining reforms from England in a short time and why she will in a short time gain legislative independence.

"THE ANTI-BROWN PAPERS."

In his letter to the ministers Mayor Brown says the matter of running or ceasing to run the Sunday picture shows shall be decided by the people and not by the "anti-Brown newspapers."

The Sun has taken particular care to approve everything praiseworthy in Mayor Brown's administration, but if our commendation has come but seldom that is Mayor Brown's fault, not ours. If we have had to allude to some of his errors of judgment and some of his wilful misdirections that is his fault, not ours. He has done everything in his power to discredit the daily press. Whatever The Sun has said against him was said in the interest of the city and the people of the city, not to antagonize him as mayor.

It is anti-Brown to oppose the running of picture shows in all the theatres of Lowell on Sundays. It is anti-Brown to oppose the collection of money from each of the Sunday theatres for an alleged charity directed by the mayor, without any warrant of law which action amounts practically to the sale of official sanction for a consideration, and in the opinion of good lawyers it is equivalent to the acceptance of bribes by a public official if it is not indeed a species of blackmail on the theatrical managers, inasmuch as the mayor, under the present law, can grant the theatres permission to run without any monetary consideration. It is anti-Brown to ask for a report of this money collected by the mayor in lieu of his official sanction of the picture shows. It is anti-Brown to question his motives in establishing a private bureau with money extorted from Sunday showmen without warrant in law, by virtue of his position as mayor. It is also anti-Brown to oppose an unwise appointment to the city's service or to demoralize a well conducted department such as was the board of charity before it was disorganized to make place for some of Mayor Brown's friends.

It was anti-Brown to protest against the removal of Supt. Morse and the election of his incompetent successor, the present Supt. Patman, whom Mayor Brown now wishes to remove in view of the disgraceful condition of our public streets, while he prays for the return of Morse to save his administration from public condemnation.

It was anti-Brown for The Sun to oppose Brown's election, and never did we oppose any candidate for better reasons or on higher moral grounds than we opposed the election of George H. Brown as mayor. At that time The Sun said Mr. Brown was unfit for the office of mayor, in training, in experience, in character and in ability. We have now had nearly three months of Mayor Brown's administration and the result thus far has fully vindicated our opposition to his election in the interests of our city.

Indeed, of late the newspapers say very little in the interests of the city or in favor of good government, without being accused of being anti-Brown or in league with the "Brown interests." It is now becoming very evident that the paper that stands for the interests of the city must oppose Mayor Brown in a great many ways and, therefore, in its opinion be classed as "anti-Brown."

If Mayor Brown stands for what is wrong; if he acts contrary to the law or to what is recognized as sound public policy, then The Sun will oppose his action in so doing, whether it is dubbed anti-Brown or anti-bluff or something else to delude the public. We are still prepared to endorse or even to condemn anything that Mayor Brown does in the interests of good government or the benefit of our city but still reserve the right to condemn anything he may do that is not for the public good even though he considers that emphatically anti-Brown.

SEEN AND HEARD

Have you noticed that the St. Patrick's day postal cards were made in Germany?

Twenty-six years ago today Old Sport Thyne made his debut before the footlights at Music Hall in the presentation of "Wren Boys," a drama in two acts, so the field record says. Other members of the cast 26 years ago, included Daniel J. Doarine, P. F. Chapman, James H. Carnichael, L. J. Smith, A. Pindor, T. J. Grimes and others.

When the "old robin" comes to your back door for crumbs, its good bearing that you feed him all right last year and it speaks well for your character.

Now H. E. Parsons, superintendent of streets, knows a great many about the character of men than he did a few short months ago.

One of the judges of the United States courts in the federal building Boston, likes to refer occasionally to the process of "polishing himself for duty on the bench" as "putting on his overalls." The official term is popularly associated with the idea of hard work and in this respect the judge in question has always made his presence the great stand for the same thing. Very few men in officials can turn out work faster or more thorough than "His Honor," who has made the rules of his office popular by all who have labored as a virtue of the first rank.

The vagaries of mind induced by either open patients undergoing operations at hospitals is well illustrated by a recent case at the Carney hospital in Boston. A patient of a religious turn of mind who suffered recently and on coming out of the operating state believed that he was in heaven and heard the angels singing. On opening his eyes and seeing the nurse he inquired if he had not seen her at the Carney hospital in dear old Boston town. With a smile she admitted her identity.

I hear that a number of young men in Lowell have decided to form a bachelor club and have agreed to devote their time to athletics during the summer season instead of to young women. It seems that their young women acquaintances have heard of the plan, and as a counter move have decided to form an "old maid's club."

Literary Boston is hardly living up to its reputation of these days. A well known bookseller takes that but four persons in every 100 show enough interest in books to ever glance in his window, and that relatively few of these stop inside his door.

Mr. William L. Murphy, ex-commander of the Chelsea Yacht club, was surprised a few days ago by some of his friends in his new home on Marlboro street. He was presented with a large crayon portrait of himself, a leather easy chair and a picture of his yacht, the *Cadet*.

A friend of mine from Chicago told me yesterday about a man in that city who has lately invented a new piano, it is electrically operated and has a regular piano keyboard. Instead of playing upon wires, however, the hammers strike bells hung in a frame above the body of the instrument. The hammers are not connected with the keys by direct attachment as in the piano, but are worked by magnets, controlled by the keyboard.

And speaking of strange musical instruments, why does not some enterprising vaudevillian invent a device

Before I trust my fate to thee,
Or place my hand in thine;
Before you get your overcoat
Or help me on with mine;
Before I peril all for thee.
Question thy soul tonight for me.

Before we stir a single step,
Stand back and let me know;
Does my black saffron skirt on the sides
And does the white shirt show?
Speak now lest at some return day
My whole life wither and decay.

Look deeper still within thy soul,
And let me learn thy fate;
Am I all buttoned down the back
And in my hat on straight?
Let no false pride share the blow
But in true mercy tell me so.

Gaze on my face and answer true,
Before we start to go.
Canst thou detect the rosiness
And does the tallow show?
If so at any pair or east
Oh, tell me now 'ere all is lost!

Nay, answer not; then couldst not tell,
The words would come too late;
Get on thy hat and hurry up,
We haven't time to wait.
Whatever in my heart may fall,
Remember, I must risk it all!

—Puck.

PEOPLE OF NOTE

The reports as to King Edward's physical condition are evidently disquieting to the British public. The alarming statements are daily contradicted by dispatches from Biarritz, which represent the king as able to saunter for two hours along the shore, and interested in a golf match. Nevertheless, it is not discredited that his purpose in going to Biarritz was to recuperate, and it is known that he suffered from a severe cold while in Berlin and returned from his trip to the German capital that quite fit as the English say. In England a discreet reserve as to ailments of royalty is observed by the public and press, and what is the exact nature of the king's malady seems a matter of conjecture. There are hints of a kidney trouble, and of King Edward's retaining a large reserve of vitality and strength, and courage which is in common with all the Hanoverian possessives. They are not a feeble race, but strong willed and strong minded.

At the age of eighty-eight Mrs. Caroline Whipple Eddy, one of the few remaining "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution, has died at her home in Marquette, Mich. Her father served as a soldier in the Continental army during three years of the War of Independence. Mrs. Eddy was born in Fairhaven, Rutland County, Vt., in 1821. Her father was Elzathan Whipple, who was a sergeant in a Rhode Island regiment, and saw three terms of service from December 1776 to August 1779. After the war he took up a large tract of land near Fairhaven and lived there until his death. Mrs. Eddy married when she was twenty-one and lived in Fairhaven until 1859, when she and her husband, Paxton Eddy, moved to Marquette. One of Mrs. Eddy's ancestors was Gabriel Bernton, who was a Huguenot, driven from Rochelle in 1688 by religious persecution. He was a rich merchant, but was forced to leave most of his wealth behind in France. He came to America in the ship *Dolphin* and settled in Providence, R. I. He founded the St. John's Episcopal church of that city and is buried in that edifice. He married Esther Leroy in 1673, and their daughter, Sarah Bernton, was Mrs. Eddy's ancestor.

He did much with his money and influence to help the struggling colonies. His sister Maria married Benjamin Fenwick. From Gabriel Bernton were descended many men, one of whom was Stephen Hopkins, who was chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

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Plans are now under way to place in the Harvard Union a monument to all Harvard men who enlisted in the American army at the time of the Spanish war and who died either in active service or as a result of wounds or severe exposure received during the war. The memorial will be in the form of a bronze tablet, a similar will be engraved the names of other men in the regiment in which he served and the place at which he died. A committee made up of members of the Union and consisting of Prof. J. N. Hosmer, Malcolm Donald, '94, H. C. Davis, '94, and L. K. Lunt, '94, has been appointed to consider the cost and make arrangements. The tablet will be designed by the well known sculptor, Bela Pratt, and the entire composition will probably be placed in the living room of the Union directly over the main door.

Shortly after the close of the war a list of Harvard men who had entered the service of the United States was compiled, showing a total of 338, and of this number 100 died at the direct or indirect result of their service. The names of these ten men, therefore, will appear on the bronze tablet, together with a brief history of their military career. These men, many of whom were prominent while in college, are as follows: W. H. Brewster, '93, of New York, a private in Troop C of the New York cavalry, died at Camp Alger, Va.; P. A. Chipman, '94, of Iowa, took sick and died of malarial fever while with his regiment, the Fifteenth

Iowa Infantry, at Jacksonville, Fla.; S. Hollister, '94, of California, a member of Troop A of the First United States Cavalry; and after recovering from his wound died of typhoid fever at Fort Monroe, Va.; W. H. Sanders, '94, S. '95, of Massachusetts, in Troop B of the Rough Riders, was detailed as Col. Roosevelt's orderly and accompanied him to Cuba on the ninth of November last.

New York's representative in the new cabinet is George W. Wickenden, who becomes attorney general. Mr. Wickenden is a member of the law firm in which President Taft's brother, Henry W. Taft, is a partner, and he is known as an expert in railroad law. Although a resident of New York City, Mr. Wickenden is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Pittsburgh in 1858. He first took civil engineering at Lehigh university, but later entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he holds the degree of bachelor of laws. He immediately entered practice in Philadelphia, but later went to New York and associated himself with the firm of Chamberlain, Carter and Hornblower. A year later he became managing clerk of the firm of Strong & Castañeda, of which President Taft's brother is a member and eventually was taken into partnership.

Mr. Wickenden is counsel for a large number of corporations, among them the Interborough railroad, and as attorney for the railroads in the famous Chicago traction case came into considerable public prominence. He is fond of travel, usually spending a portion of the year abroad, and is a devoted equestrian. He has a country residence at Cedarhurst, L. I., and also a home in New York city.

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CRISIS AT HAND

Great Change in the Naval History of Great Britain Predicted

LONDON, March 17.—The dramatic first time in modern history, we are told by Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, in parliament, now and so dangerous that it is difficult for us to realize all its import.

Mr. Balfour declared that according to his information, which he challenged, Mr. McKenna to relate, Germany had laid down last year eight Dreadnoughts and that she was several months in advance of her program. If Germany continued at the same rate, he said, the relative position of the two nations in 1912 would be Great Britain 24 Dreadnoughts, Germany 21, or if the Germans initiated Great Britain's new policy of collecting materials and armaments beforehand, Germany would have 25 Dreadnoughts.

Mr. McKenna mentioned these figures as being beyond Germany's constructive power, but Mr. Balfour retorted that it was difficult to discover what the Germans were doing.

The suspicion caused by the debate is reflected in all the editorials this morning (March 17). Irrespective of party, The liberal organ made a feeble attempt to justify the government's program as adequate, but apparently with considerable misgiving. The matter was warmly discussed in the lobbies of the house and the very general opinion was held that the government would be obliged in the autumn to introduce fresh estimates for one or two "conditional" Dreadnoughts.

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maintaining a two-power standard, but

in maintaining a one-power standard in first class ships.

"I am forced," said Mr. Balfour, "to

the conclusion that now, for the very

well-being of the country, we must have a large fleet."

It became, as Mr. Balfour put it in yesterday's speech, which greatly impressed the house, a question not of

WEDNESDAY EVENING

THE LOWELL SUN

MARCH 17 1909

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV. WESTERN DIV.

To Boston	Front Boston	To Boston	From Boston
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THE tariff we have with us always. The first political speech I ever heard was on the tariff. The last I listened to a few months ago had the tariff as its chief theme. Presidents have come and gone, new issues have arisen and disappeared, generations have been born, reproduced their kind and been gathered to their fathers, but the tariff has remained. It was with us when the constitution was formed; it is with us bigger than ever at this present hour. If it is not immortal it is at least unkillable. Like Tennyson's brook, it can sing—

For men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever.

To paraphrase a recent utterance of Joseph Pulitzer concerning a president of the United States and Pulitzer's newspaper: An administration is an incident. The tariff is an institution.

The first event of the administration of William McKinley twelve years ago was an extra session of congress to revise the tariff. The first event of the administration of William Howard Taft is an extra session of congress to revise the tariff. To make the parallel still closer, each of these extra sessions was called to meet on March 15, or eleven days after the new president's inauguration. The result of the McKinley congress was the Dingley law, which is still on the statute books. The result of the Taft congress will be—

The strange thing about the new tariff baby is that everybody knows what its name will be, but little else about it. The label on the package will be the Payne bill, but the nature of the contents is still a mystery. The probability is that, on the whole, the revision will also be a reduction, but to what extent or on what schedules is known only to Senator Aldrich, the boss of the upper house, and a few of the other insiders. Of course the house committee on ways and means, of which Sereno E. Payne is chairman, the body that will originate the bill and have it in charge, would be supposed to know something about its own child, but it may not after Aldrich and his fellow workers in the senate get through with it. William L. Wilson once got up a fine tariff bill in the house, but by the time Arthur Pue Noyes and some of his senatorial friends had finished with it the only thing that poor Wilson recognized about his bill was its name. Everything else except the enacting clause had been done to it. President Cleveland was so interested in the changes that he would not sign the measure, but let it become a law without his signature. It is to be hoped that President Taft will find no such banting left upon his doorstep.

A revision of the American tariff is always an important thing for the entire commercial world, to say nothing of the world of politics. The present revision is even more noteworthy in that it constitutes the first big policy of a new administration. The preparations for the event have been going forward many months. Mr. Payne's committee has hadnumerable meetings in Washington, which have been livened up by such famous humorists as Andrew Carnegie, who said in effect that the tariff might as well be abolished since he already had his Why Mark Twain was not called before the body is not exactly apparent. The Protective Tariff League and its advocates present, as did the Manufacturers' association, the last named it ought to do in the following direct and definite terms:

"We urge that prior to the passing of a bill creating such a commission by congress during its special session, it is understood to have been practically completed for some time, it is thought altogether probable that before the celebration of Independence day on July 4 next there will be a new tariff law on the statute books and in operation at the custom houses of the United States.

"We urge that prior to the beginning of the special session of the maximum and minimum rates established by congress under reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by or under the direction of the president, in order thereby to develop and protect our foreign trade by the means favored by President McKinley and authorized by sections 3 and 4 of the Dingley law."

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"Let the extra session make the changes in the duties which it believes to be most urgently needed, then pass a commission bill and go home."

"We are here to give concrete expression to the demand of the business men of the country for the establishment of a permanent, nongovernmental, im-

partial tariff commission to gather the facts and to frame the report on which congress can base the tariff adjustments which are necessary from time to time. And I am glad to tell you in voicing this demand President Taft stands with us."

A new element has entered the present struggle in the form of a tariff commission convention, which was held at Indianapolis a few weeks ago. After a somewhat heated discussion as to whether congress should be "requested" or "demanded" it was decided, that, inasmuch as Mr. Taft had declared for a commission, the proper thing was to "demand" that congress get up such a commission without delay. This idea of a permanent tariff commission is by no means new, but congress thinks it has some tact experts itself and refuses to amputate its own power. Why is it that neither individuals nor bodies like to part with authority, even though to do so would afford them relief and be better for all concerned?

Merely by way of cheering up the ways and means committee the tariff commission convention hurled the following resolutions at its head:

"We demand from congress for the equal benefit of all classes of the people and in the name of all American industry, of farm, factory, labor and commerce, represented in the national tariff commission convention held at Indianapolis, consisting of delegates from forty-two states and representing 223 agricultural, civic, commercial and industrial bodies, the immediate creation of a permanent tariff commission for the following purposes and ends through congressional action:

"First.—The collecting and intelligent, thorough and unprejudiced study of tariff facts.

"Second.—The development and enlargement of our foreign trade.

"Third.—The accomplishment of this by reciprocal trade agreements based on maximum and minimum schedules.

"Fourth.—The adjustment of the tariff schedules so that they shall affect all interests equitably.

"Fifth.—The fixing of the rates of duty to be paid on the imports from any foreign country within the limits of the maximum and minimum rates established by congress under reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by or under the direction of the president, in order thereby to develop and protect our foreign trade by the means favored by President McKinley and authorized by sections 3 and 4 of the Dingley law."

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partial tariff commission to gather the facts and to frame the report on which congress can base the tariff adjustments which are necessary from time to time. And I am glad to tell you in voicing this demand President Taft stands with us."

It is the system of tariff framing and not the individual members of the ways and means committee or of congress that is to blame. But individually and collectively congress will be to blame unless it abolishes the system and gives us the one which is proposed by the great business organization of the country.

"In no important operation would any great business enterprise proceed in the haphazard manner which congress follows in revising the tariff."

It is safe enough to say that the ways and means committee now is court and jury, and it is the fact that it might not be so after the commission system were adopted that is the worst obstacle in the way of Mr. Van Cleve's sensible plan. The American people have long wanted the tariff removed from the domain of politics and in congruities as any that has ever been devised in our own country, and the time for revision will come only from the new and changed conditions in our industries."

Evidently the world has moved in six years, for soon this identical gentleman, who was opposed to tariff revision so ardently in 1902 and who has been with the "stand pat" for these many years, is himself to futher a revision measure.

The ancient honorable and reverent nature of the tariff is indicated by Mr. Payne himself when he says:

"Our tariff system of today, viewed entirely apart from any political aspect it may have and solely as a well established economic policy of the government, is the outgrowth of over a hundred years of experience. The tariff question was agitated in the United States long before the adoption of the federal constitution."

It might have gone still further back and showed how a similar system of particular or protective duties existed in the days of Rome, as adopted by some of the predecessors of Caesar and was continued by the mighty Julius himself in some such fashion as William McKinley received it after the assasination of Grover Cleveland and William L. Wilson.

The word "tariff" is supposed to have been derived from the name of the town Tarifa, Spain, a mere village passed over to supply to pay tribute. Among the Greeks and Romans it was customary to collect dues, and in early in the year 500 dues were collected in Britain. When a tax is imposed upon imports solely for the purpose of raising revenue a tariff may be used to accomplish its legitimate object.

From the very beginning of the reign of the United States, however, another tariff was imposed into the treasury. The first tariff act of the United States was enacted by the First Congress six years ago. At that time the tariff on timber, lumber and wood pulp. All this makes life pleasant.

"A revision of the tariff necessarily will bring with it disturbance in business, the support of the government for the revision of the tariff, and no future revision

and the uncertainties attendant upon it are apt to frighten capital and check enterprise, always resulting in throwing large numbers out of employment. It should not only be undertaken in cases of great necessity and while the ultimate advantages to be obtained far outweigh the temporary loss. With the many interests at stake, no one man can form a perfect tariff act. There will always be certain amount of inconsistency and incongruity. Duties will sometimes be imposed in excess of the strict necessities of protection. New conditions in trade and manufacture will arise. The present law is as free from these inconsistencies and incongruities as any that has ever been devised in our own country, and the time for revision will come only from the new and changed conditions in our industries."

It is safe enough to say that the discharge of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures that duties be laid upon goods, wares and merchandise imported," etc. Thus it appears that at the very start of this government one of the purposes of levying customs duties was to afford encouragement and protection to manufacturers. Ever since then the question of protection has been a bone of contention in this country.

Pennsylvania in 1832, as it has ever since, stood not only for a protective tariff, but for high protection. As a state she has always been an extremist in this respect, and nearly all tariff laws enacted have been a compromise with Pennsylvania on some items where Pennsylvania clamored for still greater protection. Duties levied by the first tariff act amounted to about 30 per cent ad valorem. In 1839 the average was raised to 35 per cent, and two years later it was advanced to 35 per cent.

Chiefly as a war measure duties were about doubled when the war of 1812 came on, and the tariff was readjusted in 1816 by an act in the framing of which clay was largely responsible.

This was a moderate law as compared with present standards, but it was covered from the ravages of the war clay's law to afford protection. Thereafter reductions in duties were begun and rising up throughout New Eng-

land and a diversity of "home industries." They were beside industries at which members of the family toiled during the evenings after their regular day's labor. From these primitive industries have sprung the great manufacturers of New England.

From 1816 to 1832 duties averaged about 30 per cent. In 1832 they were raised to 35 per cent and a year later to 40 per cent. In 1842 the bill was passed adjusted to suit the protective policy, and in the fall of that year a convention was held by the citizens of South Carolina, of which they not only increased against the acts of 1816 and 1832, but declared that they were null and void by the law. They declared that such laws were not binding upon the citizens or subjects of South Carolina and that it would be unlawful for any authority of the state or of the United States to enforce the payment of such duties.

As far as the position of the Royal Navy is concerned, it is the position of the British admiralty that the imposition of duties upon foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that the government such duties shall be levied as to afford security to our commerce and to protect the rights and wages of the laborers in the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital may have the just reward and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

From the adoption of this principle the tariff of 1852 had been enacted. The chief point of interest in this law was that tariff commission was appointed in 1852, and its work was to some extent represented in the new act, which remained on the statute books for six years.

It was at about this time that William Morrison of Illinois, the ways and means chairman of a Democratic

House, prepared his famous horizontal bill for a revenue tariff with incidental protection. The average duties were about 25 1/2 per cent. This was in force until 1857, when the average duties were reduced to 20 1/2 per cent. From 1858 to 1860 there was a period of comparative free trade. It had been estimated that the act of 1858 would yield a surplus of about \$20,000,000, but by 1857 it was found that it yielded a surplus of \$50,000,000.

The Walker tariff act is considered

the best test which the principle of tariff for revenue only has had in this country. Had it not been for the outbreak of the civil war the problem of protection would probably have been determined by the experience of the period just referred to. The great conflict between the states, which had prevailed during the civil war, A revision of sentiment came, and in the following presidential campaign in 1860 Mr. Lincoln was again elected, and this time he had the support of a Democratic congress.

William Lyon Wilson, Democratic chairman of the house committee on ways and means, carried the bill bearing his name through the Fifty-third Congress. When elected to congress Mr. Wilson was president of the West Virginia university. He was a student of economics and had made an able speech in favor of the Mills bill. At

least one feature of the Wilson bill is in force today. It provided for reductions in all sorts of iron and steel manufactures.

The Dingley act which is now in force, left this metal schedule almost untouched, so that prevailing duties on iron and steel products were not only the same as those in the Wilson bill, but the people bore their burdens legally.

In 1854 duties were raised 30 per cent for ninety days. There was a rapid succession of tariff legislation up to July 20, 1856, after the close of the

session. It provided for reductions in all sorts of iron and steel manufacturers. The Dingley act which is now in force, left this metal schedule almost untouched, so that prevailing

duties on iron and steel products were not only the same as those in the Wilson bill, but the people bore their burdens legally.

From the adoption of the Wilson bill and the tax upon clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel was 10 cents per pound. By the Dingley act duties levied ad valorem and steadily raising the tax about 30 per cent.

We demand that the imposition of duties upon foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that the government such duties shall be levied as to afford security to our commerce and to protect the rights and wages of the laborers in the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital may have the just reward and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

As a matter of fact, however, the Wilson bill was so imposed in the Dingley act, it practically became a law as is, and should rightly be known as the "Wilson bill." Senator Wilson of Maryland practically having every state, raising the tariff much all of them.

William McKinley was started on the financial issue in 1856, his first and after being given in as president, he called an extra session of congress to repeal the Wilson bill and the result of that session was the Dingley law named after him. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, which put the schedules pre-

sumably based on the "Dingley" spring administration.

J DEFEAT CANNON GREAT GATHERING

Great Fight Waged Against the Speaker of National House

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Today (yesterday Wednesday) will see one of the most interesting sights that has taken place on the floor of the house of representatives for a number of years. If, as has been the custom, Mr. Daizell of Pennsylvania moves the previous question on the motion for the adoption by the 61st congress of the rules of the 60th congress, the "insurgent" republican members and the democrat will vote together in an effort to defeat the previous question motion. Should they be successful they will offer a resolution providing for the election of a rules committee of fifteen, which will be instructed to report to the house on the first Monday in December, a set of rules to be adopted by the 61st congress. Speaker Cannon is to appoint the committees on ways and means, accounts and mileage for the present session. So confident of victory are the "allies"—the "insurgents" and the democrats, that Champ Clark, the minority leader, declared last night that he would be elected speaker of the house if the "allies" had another week in which to prepare for the tray. This assertion was based largely on the fact that various republicans received a large number of telegrams yesterday from their constituents urging them to defeat Mr. Cannon for speaker.

It was said by the democrats that many who had thought it impossible to defeat Mr. Cannon were encouraged by the vote at the republican caucus Saturday night to renew their opposition to him. It is reiterated, however, by "insurgents" and democrats that the struggle will not be over the speakership. There are indications, however, that former President Roosevelt will receive a complimentary vote from some of those who are opposed to Rep. Cannon. The democratic leaders insist that they will have at least 165 members present to vote down the previous question and that the "insurgents" have 30 members in line to resist the old rules. The "insurgent" leaders declare that their forces have been increased to a greater extent than on any day since the movement began. Throughout the day Rep. Clark and Rep. Underwood of Alabama for the democrats and Rep. Gardner of Massachusetts for the "insurgents" have been exerting every effort to whip their forces into shape.

Rep. Goldfogle of New York, who is suffering from serious affection of his knee, is determined to be present if his physicians will permit. He will have to be carried to his seat if his successor is legally appointed.

SECY' HARTLEY SAYS ANTHRACITE WORKERS WILL STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Secretary Hartley of district number 2, United Mine Workers, declared last night that he believed there would be a strike of the anthracite miners. He said:

"In my opinion a strike is sure to come. At the conference between the representatives of the operators and the miners the former maintained an attitude which, in my opinion, will cause a strike to be called."

"Therefore the operators have always made concessions which have placated the men. But at the last meeting there was no bonding. Every issue which we presented was rejected by the operators. These issues have been long considered by the miners and they know their demands are not unreasonable; that they are asking only that to which they are rightfully entitled."

"The rejection of these demands will anger the members of the union and I am of the opinion that the result of the convention to be held in Scranton on March 22 will be that the committee will be instructed to again confer with the mine operators and to again present to them the very same demands which they have just rejected. Then, unless these demands are granted, which I do not think possible in view of the present attitudes of the operators, I am confident that a strike will be called."

20 DROWNED STEAMERS IN COLLISION OFF MAAS LIGHTSHIP

ROTTERDAM, March 15.—The Norwegian steamer *Mascot*, for Sunderland collided yesterday with the German ship *Margretha*, bound for Hamburg, about 20 miles west of the Maas lightship. The *Margretha* sank almost immediately, 20 of the crew being drowned. The six remaining members of the crew were saved. The *Mascot* returned here with a big hole in her bow.

The *Margretha* was commanded by Captain Wohlers. She was 299 tons burden.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS BEATEN

TANGER, March 15.—Reports received here from Fez state that the forces of the pretender Rghi, which are advancing on that city, have defeated the government troops.

SPRING IS HERE

Purify Your Blood With Zyno Blood Tonic
Goodale's Drug Store
C. Central and Jackson Sts.

STUNTED

HILDREN with sallow skin and listless, peevish disposition, show symptoms of worms.

KICKAPOO WORM KILLER

brings the worms. Then tones up the child's system. Pleasant tasting candy lozenges. All druggists.

Michael H. McDonough
Formerly with James McDermott
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER
Has all work connected with the business.
All orders promptly attended to
hour of day or night. Con-

C. B. COBURN CO.
63 Market Street.

30c Each

Water Pails

Made of tinplate, size,

30c Each

Window Brushes

Old fashioned horse hair, copper wire bristles,

50c Each

**These handy things.
The teamster brings.**

Free City Delivery.

20c Each

SMITH'S

NUMBER 59

DUSTERS

A nice and duster for house use.

Sale This Week

Only 50c Each

Regular Price 25c

ERVIN E. SMITH

47-49 Market Street

47-49 Market Street

BASEMENT

47-49 Market Street

EXTRA

THE MOTHS HOLD SWAY

City at Mercy of Gypsy and Brown Tails

Pests 100 Times More Plentiful Than a Year Ago and Moth Appropriation is Exhausted—Three Tons of Brown Tails Burned at Crematory — Gypsy Moths Not Confined to Trees

We have Charles Whittet's word for it, and he is the superintendent of parks, that the increase of gypsy and brown-tail moths in Lowell is more than 100 per cent. over last year and the money appropriated for the purpose of waging war against the pests is all gone. That means more money for more moths.

"We have attended fairly well to street trees," said Mr. Whittet, "but we have not been able to reach trees on private land." Owners of trees have to pay for the killing of moths on their trees, do they not?" asked the reporter.

"That is so," said Mr. Whittet, "but the money received in this way comes back on the tax bills and goes to the general treasury—it does not come back to our department. We will work up to next Saturday night and then we will have to quit because our money is all gone."

"I have received numerous telephone messages from persons in various parts of the city relative to moths in trees on private land, but I can't relieve the situation. Our men will not work for nothing."

"The moths, both gypsy and brown-tail have increased more than 100 per cent. over last year. We started war on the moths about the first of November and since then we have killed three tons of brown-tail moths. At the city farm, alone, we destroyed 1,100 gypsy moth nests. We kill the gypsy moth with preparation of creosote and we burn the brown-tails in the crematory."

"There are some who believe that there is no danger from moth except to the trees, but that is a false impression. We took no less than 195 gypsy moth nests from a stone wall in

Mt. Vernon street. The gypsy moth is just as much at home on a boulder or a cedar wall as he is in a tree. Nearly 500 gypsy moth nests were destroyed at the Franklin school, and it seems rather discouraging to note that trees on private land are being stripped by the pests."

Our moth appropriation last year was \$10,000, and this year it was \$4,500. It is too bad that we are obliged to throw up our hands at this time. At best we can make but little impression and we certainly cannot do anything without money. The moth problem is a vexing one."

SHOT BY NEGRO ASSASSIN IS EITHER DRUNK OR INSANE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—Patrick V. Carroll, a workman standing on a crowded corner in the business district waiting for a street car today, was shot and instantly killed by James Shelton, a negro, who said his home was in Chicago.

Shelton either is insane or was drunk. A bottle of whiskey was found in his pocket. Neither Shelton nor Carroll knew each other.

At the police station Shelton said he was on his way to Louisville to kill a man named Brown. He expected the law to direct him, he added, as he never had seen Brown, but would not say that he mistook Carroll for Brown. Carroll came to this city from Boston with his wife.

BIG CELEBRATION

St. Patrick's Day in New York

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Irish societies of this city held a celebration of St. Patrick's day which outdid in elaborateness the demonstrations of previous years. The parade was the chief feature, and it was larger than ever. It started at 2 p.m. from Fifth avenue and Forty-second street. The line of march was north to 120th street, east to Madison avenue, north to 125th street, and east to Sulzer's Hartmen river park. Archibald Park reviewed the parade from the grand stand in Fifth avenue.

Led by a platoon of mounted police and the Sixth-ninth regiment, the First Brigade of Irish Volunteers followed under the command of Chas. J. Crowley, and the various civic societies came next. The grand marshal was Patrick J. Gilroy, who was attended by a large staff of aids. Among the organizations in line were the St. Anthony's Military Cadets, the Immaculate Conception band, the various divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in New York County, County Kilbride Men's association, County Kerr Men's association, County Longford Men's association, County Limerick Men's association, County Leitrim Men's association, County Cavan Men's association, County Cork Men's S. and B. association, Wexford Men's association, Irish-American Athletic club, Irish-American Social club, Queen's County Hibernians, Ancient Order of Hibernians of Essex County, N. J., Division Industrial Social and Religious society, New Amsterdam Council, K. of C., Delafield S. and B. Association, Webster club, John Mitchill club, Municipal council, United Irish League, Brian Boru club, William J. McKinley association, and Geraldine club.

The annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will be held at Delmonico's this evening.

FIRED ON ROME

The alarm from box 184 this afternoon was for a fire on the roof of a laundry building in a lot on Congress street. An overheated chimney was the cause and the damage was very slight.

LOWELL

ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.

50 CENTRAL STREET.

NO MORE, NO LESS.

The Sun has all the news. You can't get more than that. The Sun costs but a cent. You can't pay less than that.

LOWELL MASS. WEDNESDAY MARCH 17 1909

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BUILDINGS BURN

Fire Did Damage Estimated at \$25,000

WEST STEWARTSTOWN, N. H., March 17.—This town was visited by a fire early today, which before its progress was stopped by the local volunteer department, burned four buildings, three of which were business blocks and the other a dwelling house. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.

The fire originated in the office of the Enterprise, the local newspaper, destroying that building together with the furniture store of R. E. March, the Tibbets block and a three-story dwelling house with most of their contents. The buildings were all of wood. The Tibbets block was owned by R. E. Tibbets of Groveton while the other three buildings were the property of the Spencer estate and all were located near the corner of Main and Washington streets.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

COAL AND PIPE
WANTED BY THE WATER BOARD

At a regular meeting of the water board held last night it was voted to make requisition for 1000 tons of coal and a supply of surface pipe for twelve months.

COMMON COUNCIL

Continued

That Ryan street be accepted; that Dracut street be accepted and the name changed to Nelly street; that Wright street be laid out and accepted; that Christian street be accepted.

The petition that the city acquire a tract of land near Alken and Perkins streets for park purposes was referred to the park commission in concurrence with the common council.

A communication signed by Alderman Turner and Councilman Welsh of the committee on accounts recommending that street foremen be not paid for rainy days and a communication from the foremen asking for a hearing in the matter were placed on file.

The proposition to convert cloak rooms into class rooms in the High school annex was referred to the committee on lands and buildings in concurrence.

The restrictions on property owned by John J. Maguire in Salem street and Common street, which prevented completion of work on a building there, were removed in concurrence.

A list of claims for personal injuries alleged to be due to defects in sidewalks and streets was read.

The petitioners were Rebecca Kennedy, Catherine L. Cowdrey, Sarah A. Wood, Mary A. Hayes, Mary E. O'Loughlin, George Cousin, Herman and Alice C. Pfeifer, Frank O. Shaw. All were referred to the committee on claims.

The order for a memorial tablet for Charles A. Taylor, "among the first to fall" in the Civil war, the cost not to exceed \$100, was read and adopted.

The report of the lands and build-

**EDWARD WESTON**

Trying to Perform Remarkable Feat

NEW YORK, March 17.—If Edward Parson Weston, the veteran pedestrian, succeeds in walking from New York to San Francisco in 100 days, it will be the most remarkable feat ever accomplished by a man of his age. Weston began his long hike on the 71st anniversary of his birth. There was a big crowd at the Federal building to cheer the plucky old trumper at the start. Park row was jammed when the band hit up a lively tune, and Weston, marching between Policemen Dan and Ben Rinn of the famous Broadway squad, cut out a pace that soon had the two policemen putting the Rinn brothers, who are familiar to nearly everyone who ever walked from 26th street to Herald square along Broadway, are old friends of Weston and were detailed to accompany him through the city. These photographs show Weston and his escort at the start and the crowd in Park row. In the picture No. 1 is Weston, No. 2 Dan Rinn and No. 3 Ben Rinn. Weston will not walk on Sundays, and to make the coast in 100 days he must cover an average of 43 miles on each week day. His longest day's trip in an overland walk was 35 miles. This he accomplished two years ago on his Portland to Chicago hike.

Levett street and one pole location in Victoria street were referred.

Recommendations from the committee on electric wires were adopted.

The amendment to the assessors' ordinance changing the time of the publication of the tax books was passed to be ordained.

Alderman Wainwright moved, and Alderman Turner seconded, that the board of aldermen proceed to the election of a chief of the fire department. Chief Hosmer received eight votes and was declared elected on the part of the board.

Common Council.

President Qua called to order at 8:50. There were twenty-three members present.

The following communication from the mayor relative to the removal of the superintendent of streets was read: To the Honorable Members of the City Council of the City of Lowell:

Gentlemen:—I hereby remove Newell F. Putnam from the office of superintendent of streets, for the following reasons:

1.—That said Putnam, during his term of office as superintendent of streets, has shown incapacity and lack of administrative ability in the performance of his duty.

2.—That said Putnam has demonstrated an utter lack of executive ability in the handling of men, and as a result the discipline of the department has suffered greatly.

3.—That said Putnam has failed entirely to maintain the streets and thoroughfares of the city in such condition as the public health and convenience demand.

I respectfully request your approval of this order.

George H. Brown, Mayor.

Fair Show for Putnam

It was moved by Councilman Jodoins that the letter be laid on the table. This was voted down.

Councilman Jodoins, Boudreau and Wilds spoke in opposition to the removal of Mr. Putnam, on the grounds that he had not been given a fair show.

A year and day vote resulted in 23 nays and 3 yeas.

The nays included Councilmen Bourne, Brady, Butler, Davis, Dow, Flanagan, Genest, Goodin, Howe, Jewett, Jodoins, Jr., Kearns, Kilpatrick, McNamee, McKenzie, Myers, Qua, Randal, Spencer, Tarrant, Tracy, Whittet and Wilds. The yeas were Councilmen Achim, Vigeant and Welch. Councilman Denahay was not present.

The ordinance relating to requiring the assessors to publish certain information was passed to be ordained. Councilman Achim moved that the

name of Edward S. Hosmer as chief of the fire department for the next three years was sent down by the board of aldermen.

By a vote of 12 to 11 the common council proceeded to ballot on the question of the chief. Edward S. Hosmer received 25 and George D. Kimball two votes and the members voted as follows:

For Hosmer:—Councilmen Achim, Boudreau, Brady, Butler, Davis, Dow, Flanagan, Genest, Goodin, Howe, Jewett, Jodoins, Jr., Kearns, Kilpatrick, McNamee, McKenzie, Myers, Qua, Randal, Spencer, Tarrant, Tracy, Vigeant, Whittet and Wilds.

For Kimball:—Councilmen Genest and Goodin. Adjourned.

The Mayor's Statement

After the common council refused so emphatically to remove Mr. Putnam, the mayor prepared the following statement for the press:

"It makes no difference to me who the official is. If I find him guilty of incapacity I will remove him on causes I deem sufficient. And if I cannot remove him without the approval of the common council, I will put it up to the city government. I believe that Supt. Putnam has not truly good, and while I have the kindest feelings for him personally, that did not deter me from taking this action. The chief executive of

what I was elected mayor I presented certain names, and the people know what to expect for I intend to carry out every pledge I made. I am not working for a re-election. I am working to make good my promises to elect our city departments of intelligent officials to serve them from within. I will go to the polls as I can under the present charter and I will rely upon the common council to support me in other ways. If the council will not support me in this, then they can consider the responsibility."

"I am forced to say that for the amount of money expended so far in the city department I call to say that I have not received any return for it. I am not in favor of a city of money, especially when it is at the expense of the city and the poor laborer. I will not discuss the charges which I made in stating my reasons for the cost of my order of removal, but I state them again."

"I intend to work along my own lines of civic improvement even if the city government refuses to support me."

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OFFICER LAMOUREUX

Was Given a Hearing on Charges Made Against Him

Patrolman Joseph L. Lamoureux was given a hearing before the board of police last night on complaint made by Supt. William B. Moffatt that the officer did not report certain information which he had received and which reflected discredit on a superior officer of the department, also that the officer had failed to make an entry in his diary of certain important information which he had received.

The hearing grew out of the arrest and subsequent release of one Peter Desrosiers, Hildigne Ducharme, a nephew of Desrosiers, went to Desrosiers' wife and said he would be able to get his uncle's release if she would give him \$2. She gave him the money, but what he did with it she did not know. Owing to the fact that it was the first offense of drunkenness and as there was no complaint against Desrosiers he was released in the morning by Probation Officer Slattery. As soon as Desrosiers was released he was met by Ducharme and the latter said that he had paid \$2 to Deputy Welch in order to effect the release.

It was when Ducharme and Desrosiers went to the office of L'Etoile to have the latter's name kept out of the report of the police court that Ducharme again made the statement that he had paid \$2 to Deputy Welch for the release of Desrosiers. Patrolman Lamoureux was in the office at the time, overheard the remark, and in order to be sure about the statement questioned Ducharme, but was so surprised that he failed to ask the man his name.

A few days later Supt. Moffatt learned the rumor that was going around from another patrolman and the former immediately ordered an investigation which resulted in the arrest and conviction of Hildigne Ducharme, who acknowledged on the witness stand in court that the \$2 which he had been given to secure the release of Desrosiers had been kept and spent by him. He said he did not know Deputy Welch. Ducharme was sentenced to two months in jail.

During the course of last night's hearing Supt. Moffatt, Deputy Welch, Probation Officer Edward F. Slattery and Patrolmen William Giroux and John J. Ganley and Clovis Belanger of L'Etoile, testified for the prosecution. Patrolman Lamoureux was the only witness for the defense and his testimony was a general denial of the charges preferred against him, and a number of his remarks were deliberate contradictions of the testimony offered by Desrosiers.

Lawyer Wm. H. Bent appeared for the defense and Supt. Moffatt conducted in the prosecution.

The Charges

The specific charges were as follows:

"I hereby bring complaint before your board against Patrolman Joseph L. Lamoureux of the Lowell police force, for violation of rule 10 of the police manual, to wit: Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer as set forth in rule 14, paragraphs 21 and 22, and rule 19, paragraph 1, in that he failed to keep a record in his diary, and failed to report to his superior officer important information which he had received on the morning of Feb. 26, 1909, and other acts contrary to good order and discipline."

(Signed)

"Wm. B. Moffatt,
Supt. of Police."

Paid \$2 To Deputy Welch

Clovis Belanger, one of the proprietors of L'Etoile, was the first witness called. He testified in part as follows: "Patrolman Lamoureux was at my office in Merrimack street one morning, I cannot remember the exact date. There were several other men in the office at the same time. One of the men in the office said that he wanted the name of the man with whom he omitted from the report of the police court which would appear in our paper. I asked him if it was the man's first offense and he said that it was. I said that I had been given to understand that the first offenders were released, but at any rate that the name would not appear in the paper. The man said that his friend had been released, but that he had to pay \$2 to Deputy Welch."

Cross-examined by Lawyer Bent witness said: "The man who had been arrested gave the name of Desrosiers. We do not publish the names of first offenders. A man named Ducharme was the person who did the talking. It was Ducharme who said that he had paid the money to the deputy."

Witness said that he had known the deputy for a number of years and when questioned as to what brought Lamoureux into the office he said that it was in connection with some printing business.

"Was Lamoureux taking any part in the conversation between you and Ducharme?" asked Lawyer Bent.

"I don't think that he was. I think that he asked the man if he had paid the money to the deputy."

"What did the fellow say?"

"He repeated the same thing again."

"Ducharme said that he had paid \$2 to Deputy Welch to get Desrosiers out."

"Yes sir."

Probation Officer Slattery

Probation Officer Edward F. Slattery was the next witness called. He testified that he met Patrolman Lamoureux at the corner of Market and Suffolk streets, Sunday morning, Feb. 26. Continuing witness said: "Lamoureux said to me, 'It is a funny thing that happened to that fellow that Giroux sent in the other night.' I said, 'what was that?' and he said, that Desrosiers said a fellow had to give \$2 to have him released. I said that such a thing was wrong. I then asked him if he was sure of what he was talking about and he said 'yes.' I said that the best thing that he could do would be to tell Giroux. He did not give me the name of the officer who received the money."

Looking For Desrosiers

Patrolman William Giroux, after being sworn, testified: "On Sunday morning, Feb. 28, I was talking with Patrolman Ganley when Patrolman Lamoureux approached us. He said to me, 'If you see Desrosiers tell him to come to me and I will get the \$2 back which he gave to an officer for his release. If the officer refuses to re-

lease him, I will get a warrant out and have him arrested. This is not the first time that this has been done. It has been done before.'

Continuing the deputy said: "We immediately started an investigation." The answer was objected to. "What was the result of the investigation?" asked Supt. Moffatt.

Mr. Bent again objected and the question was not pressed.

Superintendent Moffatt

Supt. Wm. B. Moffatt then took the stand and said: "Monday noon, March 1, William Giroux reported to me in my office—"

Objected to.

"The consequence of what Giroux told me in my office Monday noon I left

Another objection.

Patrolman John J. Ganley, who was with Patrolman Giroux and overheard the latter's conversation with Patrolman Lamoureux corroborated the testimony offered by the preceding witness.

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Deputy Welch

Deputy Superintendent Redmond Welch was called and testified: "About \$2.50 of the morning of March 2, the superintendent called me into his office. Patrolman Lamoureux was there at the time. The superintendent said, 'Deputy, you listen to statement that Patrolman Lamoureux will make to you,' and he asked Lamoureux to repeat his statement.

"Lamoureux said he was in the office of L'Etoile and a man named Desrosiers and another man who was with him came in there and they wanted Desrosiers' name kept out of the paper.

"The man who asked if he had appeared before the court and fined him and he said he was not but it had cost him \$2 just the same. When the man was asked how it happened, that it cost him \$2 he said that this fellow here—pointing to the man with him—paid \$2 for his release. The man who was with him said 'Yes, I paid \$2 for

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun
for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

TEXTILE BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY.

Librarian Chase has gotten out a very pretty pamphlet giving a list of the books in the city library pertaining to textile matters. This little hand book can be procured at the library, and there is no mill worker in Lowell who cannot find in it very many volumes that can be read with interest and profit.

PROTECTION FOR ARTISTS.

A strong argument is brought forward in favor of perpetuating the right of artists to the value of their work for all time by showing that Millet, the author of the *Angelus*, sold the painting for \$100, and that after his death the picture sold for \$160,000, of which his heirs received nothing. Works of art increase in value with age, and it is but right that the artist or his heirs should benefit by this increased value.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Not for a great many years has Ireland been in a position to celebrate St. Patrick's day with so much hope of better times to come or with so much elation over victories achieved and so much confidence of other victories soon to be won.

The work of reform goes on steadily, and if it progresses as rapidly during the next six years as in the past six, home rule will be an accomplished fact.

England is more sensitive than ever to public criticism. In this she is not different from any of the other great powers. Everyone of them can be made to wince by an article in a newspaper, by a cutting speech or exposure of anything discreditable.

We do not believe that the English government today would, for a million dollars, allow an eviction with the cruelty that attended such events twenty or thirty years ago. The most cruel scenes could be enacted at that time in any part of Ireland and the rest of the world heard little of it. But now events of minor importance are cabled over the ocean and read in other lands to the disgust and disgrace of England. The same, of course, is true in regard to the operation of public opinion against every other great power in the world, not excepting the United States. That is why every weak nation through appeals to public opinion can secure justice from the strongest governments in the world, and it is why Ireland is obtaining reforms from England at a rapid rate and why she will in a short time secure legislative independence.

"THE ANTI-BROWN PAPERS."

In his letter to the ministers Mayor Brown says the matter of running or ceasing to run the Sunday picture shows shall be decided by the people and not by the "anti-Brown newspapers."

The Sun has taken particular care to approve everything praiseworthy in Mayor Brown's administration, but if our commendation has come but seldom that is Mayor Brown's fault, not ours. If we have had to allude to some of his errors of judgment and some of his wilful misdirections that is his fault, not ours. He has done everything in his power to discredit the daily press. Whatever The Sun has said against him was said in the interest of the city and the people of the city, not to antagonize him as mayor.

It is anti-Brown to oppose the running of picture shows in all the theatres of Lowell on Sundays. It is anti-Brown to oppose the collection of money from each of the Sunday theatres for an alleged charity directed by the mayor, without any warrant of law which action amounts practically to the sale of official sanction for a consideration, and in the opinion of good lawyers it is equivalent to the acceptance of bribes by a public official if it is not indeed a species of blackmail on the theatrical managers, inasmuch as the mayor, under the present law, can grant the theatres permission to run without any monetary consideration. It is anti-Brown to ask for a report of this money collected by the mayor in lieu of his official sanction of the picture shows. It is anti-Brown to question his motives in establishing a private bureau with money extorted from Sunday showmen without warrant in law, by virtue of his position as mayor. It is also anti-Brown to oppose an unwise appointment to the city's service or to demoralize a well conducted department such as was the board of charity before it was disorganized to make place for some of Mayor Brown's friends.

It was anti-Brown to protest against the removal of Supt. Morse and the election of his incompetent successor, the present Supt. Putnam whom Mayor Brown now wishes to remove in view of the disgraceful condition of our public streets, while he prays for the return of Morse to save his administration from public condemnation.

It was anti-Brown for The Sun to oppose Brown's election, and never did we oppose any candidate for better reasons or on higher moral grounds than we opposed the election of George H. Brown as mayor. At that time The Sun said Mr. Brown was unfit for the office of mayor in training, in experience, in character and in ability. We have now had nearly three months of Mayor Brown's administration and the result thus far has fully vindicated our opposition to his election in the interests of our city.

Indeed, of late the newspapers can say very little in the interests of the city or in favor of good government, without being accused of being anti-Brown or in league with the "corrupt interests." It is fast becoming very evident that the paper that stands for the interests of the city must oppose Mayor Brown in a great many ways and, therefore, in his opinion be classed as "anti-Brown."

If Mayor Brown stands for what is wrong; if he runs counter to the law or to what is recognized as sound public policy, then The Sun will oppose his action in so doing, whether it is dubbed anti-Brown or anti-bluff or something else to delude the public. We are still prepared to endorse or even to commend anything that Mayor Brown does in the interests of good government or the benefit of our city but still reserve the right to condemn anything he may do that is not for the public good even though he considers that emphatically anti-Brown.

SEEN AND HEARD

Have you noticed that the St. Patrick's day postal cards were made in Germany?

Twenty-six years ago today Old Sport Thorne made his debut before the footlights at Music Hall in the presentation of "Wife Boys," a drama in two acts, so the stated record says. Other members of the cast, 26 years ago, included Daniel J. Donahue, G. F. Calman, James H. Carmichael, L. J. Smith, H. A. Tindal, T. J. Grooms and others.

When the "first robin" comes to your back door for crumbs it's good betting that you used him all right last year and it speaks well for your crumbs.

Newell P. Patrone, superintendent of streets, knows a deal about the shingle era better than he did a few short months ago.

One of the judges of the United States courts in the federal building, Boston, likes to refer occasionally to the process of putting himself for duty on the bench as "padding on his overalls." The official robe is usually associated with the idea of hard work and in this respect the judge in question has always made his presence on the bench stand for the same thing. Very few men in overalls can turn out work faster and more thoroughly than "the Honorable" who has made the robes of his office respected by all who believe in honor as a virtue of the first rank.

The varieties of mind induced by either men patients undergoing operations at hospitals is well illustrated by a recent case at the Carney hospital in Boston. A patient of a religious turn of mind was etherized recently and on coming out of the operating state believed that he was in heaven and heard the angels singing. On opening his eyes and seeing the nurse inquired if he had not seen her at the Carney hospital in dear old Boston town. With a smile she admitted her identity.

I hear that a number of young men in Lowell have decided to form a bachelors club and have agreed to devote their time to athletics during the summer season instead of to young women. It seems that their young women acquaintances have heard of the plan, and as a counter move have decided to form an "old maid's club."

Literary Boston is hardly living up to its reputation in these days. A well-known bookseller figures that but four persons in every 100 show enough interest in books to ever glance in his window, and that relatively few of these stop inside his door.

Mr. William L. Murphy, ex-commander of the Chelsea Yacht club, was surprised a few days ago by some of his friends in his new home on Marlboro street. He was presented with a large crayon portrait of himself, a large easy chair and a picture of his yacht, the Cadet.

A friend of mine from Chicago told me yesterday about a man in that city who has lately invented a bell piano. It is electrically operated and has a regular piano keyboard. Instead of playing upon wires, however the hammers strike bells hung in a frame above the body of the instrument. The hammers are not connected with the keys by direct attachment as in the piano, but are worked by magnets controlled by the keyboard.

And speaking of strange musical instruments, why does not some enterprising vaudevillian invent a device

PREPARED INSTANTLY. Simply add boiling water, cool and serve. 10c per package at grocers. 7 flavors. Refuse all substitutes.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION
Before I trust my fate to thee,
Or place my hand in thine;
Before you get your overcoat;
Or help me on with mine;
Before I part all for thee,
Question thy soul tonight for me.Before we stir a single step,
Stand back and let me know;
Does my black skirt touch on the sides
And does the white skirt show?
Speak now lest at some future day
My whole life wither and decay.Look deeper still within thy soul,
And let me learn my fate;
Am I all buttoned down the back
And is my hat on straight?
Let no false pity spare the blow
But in true mercy tell me so.Gaze on my face and answer true,
Before we start to go.
Canst thou detect the rosacea
And does the tallow show?
If so at any pain or cost,
Oh, tell me now 'ere all is lost!Nay, answer not; thou couldest not tell,
The words would come too late;

Get on thy bat and hurry up,

We haven't time to wait,

Whatever in my heart may fall,

Remember, I must risk it all!

PEOPLE OF NOTE

The reports as to King Edward's physical condition are evidently quieting to the British public. The alarming statements are fully contradicted by dispatches from Blarritz, which represent the king as able to saunter for two hours along the shore, and interested in a golf match. Nevertheless, it is not dissembled that his purpose in going to Blarritz was to recuperate, and it is known that he suffered from a severe cold while in Berlin and returned from his trip to the German capital "not quite fit" as the English say. In England a discreet reserve as to ailments of royalty is observed by the public and press, and what is the exact nature of the king's malady seems a matter of conjecture. There are hints of "kidney trouble," in favor of King Edward's retaining a large reserve of vitality are his strong will and courage which he in common with all the Hanoverians possesses. They are not a feeble race, but strong willed and strong nerved. Of the six

New York's representative in the new cabinet is George W. Wickerham, who becomes attorney general. Mr. Wickerham is a member of the law firm in which President Taft's brother, Henry W. Taft, is a partner, and he is known as an expert in railroad law. Although a resident of New York, Mr. Wickerham is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Pittsburgh in 1858. He first took civil engineering at Lehigh university, but later entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he holds the degree of bachelor of laws. He immediately entered practice in Philadelphia, but later went to New York and associated himself with the firm of Chamberlain, Carter and Hornblower. A year later he became managing clerk of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, of which President Taft's brother is a member, and eventually was taken into partnership. Mr. Wickerham is counsel for a large number of corporations, among them the Interborough railroad, and as attorney for the railroads in the famous Chicago traction case came into considerable public prominence. He is fond of travel, usually spending a portion of the year abroad, and is a devoted equestrian. He has a country residence at Cedarhurst, L. I., and also a home in New York city.

At the age of eighty-eight Mrs. Caroline Whipple Eddy, one of the few remaining "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution, has died at her home in Marquette, Mich. Her father served as a soldier in the Continental army during three years of the War of Independence. Mrs. Eddy was born in Fairhaven, Rutland County, Vt., in 1821. Her father was Elzathan Whipple, who was a sergeant in a Rhode Island regiment, and saw three terms of service from December 1775 to August 1779. After the war he took up a large tract of land near Fairhaven and lived there until his death. Mrs. Eddy married when she was twenty-one and lived in Fairhaven until 1859, when she and her husband, Faxon Eddy, moved to Marquette. One of Mrs. Eddy's ancestors was Gabriel Eddy, who was a Huguenot driven from Rochelle in 1685 by religious persecution. He was a rich merchant, but was forced to leave most of his wealth behind in France. He came to America in the ship Delpin and settled in Providence, R. I. He founded the St. John's Episcopal church of that city and is buried in that edifice. He married Esther Leroy in 1673, and their daughter Sarah Eddy was Mrs. Eddy's ancestor. He did much with his money and influence to help the struggling colonies. His sister Maria married Benjamin Faneuil. From Gabriel Eddy were descended many men of note, one of whom was Stephen Hopkins, who was chief Justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Planes are now under way to place in the Harvard Union a memorial to all Harvard men who enlisted in the American army at the time of the Spanish war and who died either in active service or as a result of wounds or severe exposure resulting during the war. The plaque will be in the form of a bronze tablet on which will be engraved the name of each man and the regiment in which he served and the place at which he died. A committee made up of members of the union and consisting of Prof. J. N. High, Malcolm Donald, '99; Harry Jones, '24, and J. K. Lunt, '24, has been appointed to consider the matter and make final arrangements. The tablet will be designed by the well-known sculptor, Bell Pratt, and after its completion will probably be placed in the living room of the union directly over the main door.

Shortly after the close of the war a list of Harvard men who had entered the service of the Union States was compiled, showing a total of 338, and of this number ten died as the direct or indirect result of their service. The names of these ten men, therefore, will appear upon the memorial tablet, together with a concise history of their military career. These men, many of whom were prominent while in college, are as follows: O. W. Henshaw, '23, of New York, a private in Troop C of New York cavalry, died at Camp Alger, Va.; P. A. Griggs, U. S. A., 34, of Iowa, was a sergeant and died of malarial fever while with his regiment, the Fifteenth

Iowa Infantry, at Jacksonville, Fla.; S.

SPRING OPENING

We are ready to serve you promptly with the newest and best of everything man or boy needs for spring.

Spring Overcoats—Raincoats, made in the regulation way or

with military collar. Suits that represent the latest colors and fashion. Hats, Neglige Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves and Shoes. Everything of excellent quality and in variety not often equalled even in the great cities.

Clerical Clothing for Easter

from Rogers, Peet & Co., and this includes everything worn by clergymen of all denominations. Cassocks and surplices for clergymen as well as for choir boys and altar boys.

Putnam & Son Co.,

166 CENTRAL STREET

sovereigns they have supplied to Eng-

land previous to King Edward, four

troops of troopers—George I.

Rider troop, was wounded by the ex-

plosion of a shell while in the trenches

at Santiago, and after recovering from

his wounds died of typhoid fever at Fort Monroe, Va.; W. H. Sanders, Lt.

S., '28, of Massachusetts, in Troop B

of the Rough Riders, was detailed as

Col. Roosevelt's orderly and accompa-

nied him on the charge on San Juan hill,

died in Cuba from an attack of dysen-

tery; R. W. Stover, '98, of Iowa, en-

listed in Company A of the First South

Dakota infantry, and later was pro-

moted to the rank of sergeant major,

accompanied his regiment to the Philip-

ippines and died there of typhoid fever

after a very short illness; W. A. Ta-

cott, Jr., Lt. E., '97, of New York, en-

listed as a private in the Twenty-first

New York infantry, was made corporal

before going to Cuba with his regiment

and was later promoted to second lieuten-

tenant in the Seventh United States

infantry, he remained with his former

regiment, however, and took part in the

battle of San Juan Hill, then returned

to the country and died sick at Watch Hill, R. I.; J. T. Fur-

ness, '95, of Illinois, in the Forty-ninth

Iowa Infantry, died of typhoid fever

while with his regiment at Jacksonville, Fla.

He was removed to a hospital after being taken to the po-

licey station charged with drunkenness, and died several hours later. St. Ours

was arrested and will be arraigned in

the police court today.

INJURIES FATAL

Eight Followed Ejection
From Saloon

FALL RIVER, March 17.—John O'Donnell, 53 years old, is dead and William St. Ours, 18, is under arrest, charged with manslaughter as the result of a quarrel which followed O'Donnell's ejection from a saloon yesterday. O'Donnell's death leaves several children fatherless.

After a round of several saloons yes-

terday he was ejected from one. It is alleged he then threw a quarrel with St. Ours.

Blows followed during which O'Donnell was thrown against the curbing, receiving a fractured skull.

He was removed to a hospital after being taken to the police station charged with drunkenness, and died several hours later. St. Ours

was arrested and will be arraigned in the police court today.

DO YOU OWN A HYOMEI INHALER?

This is a picture of the little Hyomei (pronounced High-o-me) inhaler; if you have one in your home you have a treasure.

Into this hard rubber inhaler you can pour a few drops of Hyomei and, pronto, you have the best little physician for cataract, coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup and asthma; the world has ever known.

When you breathe Hyomei you bring the healing virtues of the mountainous forests to your home. You get the very same healing, antiseptic air that you would breathe if you resided in the forests of pine and eucalyptus of inland Australia, and there was nothing to account for the presence of the figures other than the belief that they were human beings. Ladders were quickly made by the would-be rescuers to climb the steep ledges.

If you have a Hyomei Inhaler in your home, get a bottle of Hyomei for 50¢.

If you have not an inhaler

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

Kirk Brown, supported by an excellent company, opened a five days' engagement at the Opera House last evening. As Mr. Brown has appeared in this city on several occasions, his ability is well known. A good sized audience was present and manifested its appreciation of the performance frequently. The play presented as the opener was a four act colonial drama, entitled "Captain Barrington." It portrays a pretty romance that happened during the war. "Captain Barrington" is captain in the British army and is staying near the home of "Gasper Moulton," the supposed friend of "Gen. Washington," but who turns out to be his worst enemy. "Moulton" dines with the general and afterwards entertained the general. Then he informed the British to send a company to the house and capture "Washington," but in the American army is a soldier, "Lieut. Fielding," who looks like "Barrington" and the letter which was sent by "Moulton" to "Captain Barrington" was given to Fielding. The latter is shot while trying to get the letter to "Washington," but gives the message to "Moulton's" niece, a grand patriot, and she took it to the American camp but was too late to meet the general. "Washington" went to "Moulton's" house, bringing a force of 200 men, and they beat off the British attack. The woman who delivered the message is the heroine, and eventually turns out to be "Fielding's" sweetheart.

There is much comedy work, the greater part being furnished by Mr. Brown, who took two parts in the play. Miss Field, who played the role of "Rich Langdon," deserves favorable commendation for her clever acting.

The other characters are played excellently, and in the remaining productions should draw good audiences.

The company presents "Cannibis" this afternoon and tonight "Puddin' Head Wilson" is the attraction.

ETHEL BARRYMORE

Perhaps the most notable event of the current theatrical season will be the appearance of Miss Ethel Barrymore at the opera house, on Tuesday, March 22, in her new play "Lady Fred-



ETHEL BARRYMORE.

rick" a comedy in three acts by W. Somers Maugham, the author of "The Sun Also Sets." This will be Barrymore's achievement a remarkable success at the Hudson theatre in New York and she will be seen here with the entire New York company and production. Seats for Miss Barrymore's engagement will be placed on sale at the box office on Friday morning and the advance demand for reservations is unprecedented. In "Lady Frederick" Miss Barrymore is seen as dashing Irish widow with no funds but many suitors. The scenes of the play are laid at Monte Carlo.

BARNEY GILMORE

In keeping abreast of the times and owing to the apparent increase in the attendance at the popular theatre Barney Gilmore, whose engagement is "Kidnapped" in New York, is announced for March 25, at the opera house, has engaged a number of spe-

cially performers, whose acts are pre-

sented during the action of the play.

HONEY BOY MINSTRELS

The Cohan & Harris minstrels which present as their particular star Honey Boy George Evans, will make their first appearance in Lowell soon. As George M. Cohan, ne'er-to-be-equalled in the entertainment, having staged and produced it, it is reasonable to expect a bright and lively entertainment, and something entirely different from the ministerial shows the public has been witnessing for the past several years.

"THE WITCHING HOUR."

The scientific discussion of telepathy in "The Witching Hour" is not presented in the usual prosy cut-and-dried manner and is introduced in the contrary, the lines in the celebrated theme play team with the richest bits of sparkling dialogue, and it is pronounced not only one of the most instructive dramas of a decade, but also one of the richest in comedy.

HATHAWAY THEATRE

Two bright sketches appear on the bill at Hathaway's theatre, this week. They aren't a bit alike, and yet each in its way will be heartily appreciated.

Edgar Allen, a young man of plenty

dash and dash to his heart's content, in the comedy "Fortune Hunter's Misfortunes." It tells the story of a young American in London, who meets a wealthy woman of his race. But a broken-down French count, who needs ready cash, finds in the hands of the same fair one. When the two men clash there is a rattling good kill with swords and the American all but kills his French rival. The setting of the act is wonderfully good. Miss Dempster, ne'er-to-be-equalled in the act to good advantage. The other assisting players are Lenia Howard and Miss Grace Gibbons.

"The Marriage Fee" is the title of Harry Hart's little comedy of Jewish life. This is a funny one. He

understands the peculiarities of his native land and plays with equal facility the humorous and the pathetic side. Just

now he has a lottery ticket can be introduced into a play and made the axis of it is added to the sketch. The old-timers are bound to please a whole lot. The violinist is most admirable, his violining songs and allowing some very artful solos.

Repairing a Specialty

Why Don't You Buy Your Hat at Delorme's?

261 MIDDLESEX ST.

Because

He will give you perfect fit. He

will clean your hat for one cent.

He will give you the best hat you can buy for your money.

LATEST SPRING STYLES NOW READY

Repairing a Specialty

IN JUSTICE TO THE COOK

Don't let impossibilities

Give the cook every opportunity

to make good bread

COLD MEDAL FLOUR is

the best opportunity

Give her

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

IN JUSTICE TO THE COOK

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</div

ONE MAN BEATEN

Burglars Entered Two Houses in Lexington and Escaped

LEXINGTON, March 17.—In less than 24 hours two men, for whom the police have since been diligently searching, held up and robbed a man here, later broke into a house and carried off a quantity of valuables and then entered another temporarily unoccupied dwelling, which they evidently took possession of and concealed their little banditry by badly beating the proprietor of the latter place, who happened to come around and catch them. In the end they got away.

Not for some time has the town been the scene of such a continuous demonstration. The police carefully preserved official secrecy with the result that what help that might have come was not available.

7-204
REG SULLIVAN'S

Increased sales in January and February upwards of 400,000. Ouselling all other 10c cigars in New England Factory, Manchester, N. H.

Lowell, Wednesday, March 17, 1909.

A. G. POLLARD CO.

The Store for Thrifty People

ON SALE TODAY

7200 Pairs of

Shawknit Stockings

At Only **15c** a Pair

REGULAR PRICE 25c

600 dozen of their so-called "seconds," although there are few of us who can find the outs, as this particular invoice seems to be nearly all perfect hose.

We offer blacks in light, medium and heavy weights—and all colors in light and medium grades. Regular 25c quality, at

Only 15c a Pair. 2 Pairs for 25c

SEE MERRIMACK STREET WINDOW

East Section

Left Aisle

Still in Evidence—

BARGAINS IN BATH ROOM FIXTURES

Merrimack Street

Basement

Our Annual Spring Selling of Damaged

BED SPREADS

Is now in progress. Remarkable values are here, for not only are the prices considerably lower than before for like qualities, but the quilts themselves come the nearest to being "perfect goods" that we have ever been able to offer. But the quantity is half the usual number and yesterday's selling was most strenuous—these bargains will be here if you come early today.

Crochet Quilts

75c value at.....	59c	\$1.39 value at.....	69c
\$1.00 value at.....	69c	\$1.50 value at.....	98c
\$1.25 value at.....	78c	\$2.00 value at.....	\$1.19

Marseille and Satin Finish

\$2.50 and \$3.00 value at.....	\$1.49
\$3.50 and \$4.00 value at.....	\$1.98
\$5.00 and \$6.00 value at.....	\$2.49

EXTRA SIZE

\$4.50 value at.....	\$2.98
----------------------	--------

Single and Crib Quilts

\$1.00 value at.....	69c
\$1.25 value at.....	79c
\$1.50 value at.....	98c
\$2.00 value at.....	\$1.39

Hotel, boarding and lodging houses should take advantage of this sale as the values are much better than usual.

ON SALE TODAY

PALMER ST.

BASEMENT

AN ITCHING PALM

No Cure For It. Other Forms of Itching Preferable

There is no cure for an itching palm—the money kind. Even postage, the new skin discovery, cannot help it. But when it comes to eczema, the most annoying of itching skin troubles, postage will stop the itching at once and cure the worst cases in a few days. So with hives, rash, scabies, split toes, and scaly scalp, all of which are different forms of eczema, accompanied by severe itching and caused by imperfect digestion and careless diet. Postage comes in two-dollar jars, but fifty cents worth will answer in curing any of the diseases mentioned. It can be had of any druggist. Falls & Durkham and Carter & Sherburne make a specialty of it.

That results are immediate will be demonstrated overnight by the use of the experimental sample which the Emergency Laboratories, 32 West Twenty-fifth street, New York City, will send free by mail, in plain wrapper, to anyone who will write for it.

return. Some time before daylight yesterday morning the Wilburs heard a noise down stairs which led them to make an investigation.

They found that thieves had entered the pantry by forcing the window and carried off coffee, tea, cocoa, several dozen eggs and a variety of cooked and uncooked food. Mr. Wilbur called up the police by telephone and related what had happened. The police thanked him for the information and said they would look into it.

Found Them in Cottage

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock Wilbur decided he would pay a visit to his cottage to make sure that everything there was safe. He was surprised, therefore, when upon opening the door of the cottage he found two rough looking young men very much at home. The unwelcome guests had taken all kinds of liberty with the Wilburs' possessions. They had lighted fires in the kitchen and dining room stoves, placed the food stolen from the Harding mansion on the dining table, after cooking it, and set the table with a lavish hand. Mattresses had been dragged from the beds to a comfortable position near the stove and the top of these were piled the rugs. In fact everything was upside down. Every bit of the best china was on the table.

When Mr. Wilbur entered the robbers were playfully tossing eggs at each other across the dining table. They had, prior to his entrance, tossed enough to plaster the walls and ceiling.

Mr. Wilbur did not retreat under fire, but determined to take into custody at least one, if not the two marauders. His courage was good, but his judgment was bad. The fact was he was terribly beaten. His assailants threw him to the floor and escaped.

Wilbur followed and made his way to the road where he saw a man passing. Wilbur asked him to call his wife. Mrs. Wilbur was thereupon informed of what had happened, and she called the police over the telephone.

Chief Frank and several patrolmen hurried to the spot. They traced the footprints to the brushy reservoir on the Lincoln road, but there the trail was lost.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

MAKES GIFT TO CENTRAL M. E. TREASURY

At the regular meeting of the Epworth League of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, Monday evening over \$200 was paid into the church treasury. A similar amount was paid in last fall and a free will offering of \$200 next year was voted. The league has been of great assistance to the pastor during this conference year which closes March 31.

FATTEN UP YOUR NERVES

Are you nervous, fatigued and worn to pieces? Are you suffering from rheumatism, debility, weakness, dim vision, impaired memory, fits of irritability? Are you pale and sallow, backward in your growth, nervous, mental or physical wreck? Would you be strong and vigorous? Come to Russell G. Colt, who will give you strength and power.

BULLOCK'S BLOOD IRON
With Roots, Barks and Berries
Will eat meat, roots, berries again, but will make you stronger again. This preparation contains the best roots, vine, wine and vitality into the purest extract. Feeds the blood, makes solid muscle, and new rich red blood. Will restore the body to health.

A single package contains Strength, vitality, tone, and root extract. It produces real, definite strength and power.

Price, \$1.00 per package, mailed postpaid, in a plain wrapper with formula and full directions.

THE SMITH CO. Established 1822
25 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

SMITH'S SICK KIDNEYS

Bladder Diseases, all forms of rheumatism relieved and cured.

BUCHU—A bark, endorsed by leading physicians, said to be equal to rhubarb in its properties.

LITHIA—A bark, endorsed by leading physicians, said to be equal to rhubarb in its properties.

KIDNEY PILLS—Pills in original glass pastilles.

Triflowers, Spurred gentian, 4d drogists or mailed postpaid.

SAFETY RAZOR SHAVERS

Bring your old Gem Junior and Ever Ready blades to us. We'll exchange 10 Every Ready for 35¢ or 7 Gem Junior blades for 25¢. We also carry the New Gillette blades, Safety Razors and Combination Sets, from \$1.00 to \$7.50. Everything for shavers. Lather Brushes, 10¢ to \$1.25. Rubber-set Brushes, 25¢ to \$1.25. Shaving Mirrors, 10¢ to 50¢. Look us over. Howards the druggist, 197 Central St.

OFFICIALS ENTERTAINED

BOSTON, March 17.—Informally opening the annual convention of the supreme lodge of the Order of Vasa claimed to be the largest Swedish organization in the world, which begins a four day session tomorrow, a banquet was given last night to the supreme officials by the Boston lodges of the order in Hotel Langham.

Supreme President Olof Wallstrom of Providence, R. I., was the toastmaster of the evening, while the guest of honor was Mayor George A. Hibbard of Boston, who welcomed the officers and delegates to the city.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The regular meeting of the C. Y. M. A. was held last night and considerable business was transacted. At the conclusion of the meeting a pleasing entertainment program was carried out, the program consisting of songs by Dared, silent, recitations by John Bryant, solo songs by Joseph Clarke and Wesley Porter, songs by James Williams, and selections by the C. Y. M. A. orchestra. President Robinson was in the chair during the evening, and at the conclusion of the program congratulated the committee on the success of the entertainment. The meeting closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

DUSTERS

Good ones for dusting eye tambourines, auto and all high class carriages, which have no doubt been "set upon" by dust during their winter vacation. These dusters are made from lamb's wool.

40c and 62c Each

C. B. COBURN CO. 63 Market St.



12c--BAKING POWDER--12c

We are selling a regular 25c and 35c Baking Powder, "Fenway Brand," continually for 12c a lb. Government guarantees on every can. A single trial will convince you of its merits. Why pay more?

EXTRACTS—All flavors, pure Reg. price 12c, our price... 7c

CREAM—TARTAR—Quarters Reg. price 10c, our price... 6c

RAISINS—Finest quality seed-ed. Reg. price 12c, our price... 9c

CURRANTS..... 8c

COCOA—Walter Baker's. Reg. price 25c, our price..... 20c

SPICES—Stickney & Poor's. Reg. price 10c, our price... 5c

MUSTARD—Stickney & Poor's. Reg. price 10c, our price... 8c

CORN STARCH—Reg. price 10c, our price..... 8c

SALERATUS—Per lb., regular price 8c, our price..... 4c

BEST TEAS

25c

All Kinds.

BEST COFFEE

18c

Fenway Blend.

SANBORN IMPORTING COMPANY

29 BRIDGE STREET, LOWELL

Boston Store, 90 Blackstone St.

DEATH PENALTY

Is Favored by the House of Representatives

BOSTON, March 17.—The legislature of Massachusetts holds fast to the death penalty, rejecting yesterday the Vahey bill to permit juries to qualify their verdicts of "guilty of murder in the first degree," by adding the words "without capital punishment" after a discussion of several hours. Two years ago this house of representatives, with Vahey then in the senate, came within one vote of passing a similar bill, and the upper branch had already sent it along.

This year the committee on judiciary reported the bill, with five dissenters, and yesterday in ordering the bill to a third reading the house voted 34 yes to 146 no. There were eight pairs. The precise vote of yesterday therefore is that 82 members favored the pending bill and 154 were against it.

It is believed generally that the Howard case in New Bedford, the holdup at Melhuish and the Jamaica Plain and Woburn shootups weighed against the passage of the bill. The contest for the bill was practically in charge of Representative Duane of Waltham, who fought valiantly for it. Against him was Representative Hobson of Palmer, who protested as earnestly as Duane pleaded.

Death Penalty Favored

Mr. Knight of Boston opened the fight against the bill, contending that it is only an indirect way of abolishing the death penalty. With such an easy loophole through which to dodge, a jury would strictly follow the requirements of justice.

Mr. Duane of Waltham, in charge of the bill, denied the contention that the bill gives the jury the sentencing power; it simply allows the jury to do without a violation of the oath what is now in defiance of the oath. He cited the Howard case in New Bedford, in which he said the evidence permitted only two verdicts, the defendant should either have been freed or found guilty of murder in the first degree, yet the jury, to escape sending a man to death, returned a second degree verdict.

Black moire petticoats, buckled circular flounce. Thursday

97c

Striped gingham petticoats, the usual 45c kind. Thursday

29c

Black moire petticoats, buckled circular flounce. Thursday

35c

Black imitation morocco petticoats, strapped double ruffle, always \$1.00. Thursday

69c

Discontinued styles of lace, lingerie and Jap. silk waists, were \$1.97. Thursday

97c

Regular 25c drawers of good heavy cotton, tucked umbrella ruffle. Thursday

19c

Your choice of our 19c aprons, some are worth 35c. Thursday

3 for 50c

With any purchase Thursday you can buy a good lawn tea apron with pocket and long strings for

5c

Now is the Time to Buy Grass Seeds

Our package seed is as good as our bulk seed. We put it up ourselves

CRISIS AT HAND

Great Change in the Naval History of Great Britain Predicted

LONDON, March 17.—The dramatic revelation by Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, in parliament yesterday, of Germany's extraordinary development in her capacity to build big battleships, rapidly seems likely to mark a crisis in Great Britain's naval history. Quite certainly it will thoroughly arouse and alarm the country as to the possibility of England maintaining naval supremacy. Its effect

immediately the debate on the navy estimates was concluded, a hurried meeting was called of the members of the house representing the "small navy party" at which the situation thus respectively revealed was anxiously debated.

No decision was arrived at but the speeches showed that little more

would be heard of cheese paring so far as the navy is concerned. On the contrary, it seems that the government will be strongly urged by the majority of the members of their own party to make the "conditional" program for additional Dreadnaughts an absolute building program.

It becomes, as Mr. Balfour put it in yesterday's speech, which greatly impressed the house, a question not of maintaining a two-power standard, but of maintaining a one-power standard in first class ships.

"I am forced," said Mr. Balfour, "to the conclusion that now, for the very

first time in modern history, we are face to face with a naval situation so new and so dangerous that it is difficult for us to realize all its imports."

Mr. Balfour declared that according to his information, which he challenged Mr. McKenna to refute, Germany had laid down last year eight Dreadnaughts and that she was several months in advance of her program. If Germany continued at the same rate,

he said, the relative position of the two nations in 1912 would be Great Britain 29, Dreadnaughts, Germany 21,

or if the Germans initiated Great Britain's new policy of collecting materials and armaments beforehand, Germany would have 35 Dreadnaughts.

Mr. McKenna questioned these figures as being beyond Germany's constructive power, but Mr. Balfour re-

ported that it was difficult to discover what the Germans were doing.

The sensation caused by the debate

is reflected in all the editorials this morning (March 17), irrespective of party. The liberal organs make a feeble attempt to justify the government's program as adequate, but apparently with considerable misgiving. The matter was warmly discussed in the houses of the house and the very general opinion was held that the government could be obliged in the autumn to introduce fresh estimates for one or two "conditional" Dreadnaughts.

A STATE BOARD
To Have Jurisdiction Over Liquor Licenses

BOSTON, March 17.—At the hearing before the committee on liquor laws at the state house yesterday Rev. James Sheerin, for 18 years Episcopal pastor at Clinton, urged the passage of a bill for the establishment of a state excise commission.

"I am total abstainer," he observed, "but I realize the necessity of the saloon. Men will drink, and it is for us to say whether the drinking shall be done drunkenly, hypocritically and to excess, as is usual when done this way, or whether we are going to have it done in the open and under proper restrictions."

"I believe in a state commission for this business. We have had splendid state commissions here, and there has been no corruption. Every licensing board is under more or less suspicion. A state board would be under less suspicion than any local board."

Rev. Dr. Billard, secretary of the Church temperance society, favored the bill, saying that he did not be-

lieve in prohibition; that it had been tried and proven to be anything but a brilliant success.

Representative Melvin of Worcester was heard on his own petition to provide that liquor licenses shall be granted by a state commission to cafes and hotels it petitioned for by 32 per cent. of the registered voters of a city or town. W. R. Sullivan, appearing for certain brewing interests, discussed Rev. Mr. Sheerin's bill, which he thought ought to receive careful study.

OWEN MORAN

HAD THE BETTER OF TOMMY MURPHY

NEW YORK, March 17.—Owen Moran, the English featherweight pugilist, unpoined and outboxed Tommy Murphy of Harlem at the Falmouth Athletic club last night.

This was the second meeting between these two. In their first bout Murphy injured one of his hands so badly that he could not use it, and Moran had practically his own way.

Last night Murphy had both hands in condition, but he failed to get the better of the Briton, who at all times was by far the cleverest, both in fist and foot work.

NOSE BLEED

REV. DR. WARFIELD UNABLE TO ATTEND CHURCH

Rev. Dr. Frank A. Warfield, pastor of the First Congregational church at Melrose, formerly pastor of the First Congregational church in Lowell, is ill at his home, suffering from nose bleed.

His condition is such that he was unable to preach Sunday, and because of this Rev. S. A. Dyke, pastor of the Baptist church, and members of his congregation, united with the First Congregational church, Dr. A. W. Jackson and Dr. J. N. French are attending.

Dr. Warfield, Dr. Jackson said the trouble is undoubtedly due to overeating and that Mr. Warfield's nose has been bleeding times for the last week.

He says the case at present is not serious. Rev. Dr. Warfield is able to be about the house.

Rev. Dr. Warfield was for many years pastor of the Porter church in this city. He was in town but a short time ago.

With the exception of the flow of a small amount of blood from the nose Sunday morning, Rev. Dr. Warfield remained quiet during the day and slept the greater portion of the afternoon.

Dr. A. W. Jackson, who was first called to treat Rev. Dr. Warfield, Thursday and who has been in constant attendance every day since with the exception of one day, when Dr. J. M. French attended the patient, reported Rev. Dr. Warfield quite comfortable, and his pulse normal.—Brockton Enterprise.

Dear Doctor's Daughter—I used your wonderful Stomach-Rite Tablets and want to tell you what they did for me. I suffered for six months with one of the worst forms of stomach trouble. Nothing seemed to help me until I used your Stomach-Rite Tablets, and I am glad and thankful to say that I am entirely cured. The Doctor's Daughter is doing a great work for humanity, and I tell everyone what she has done for me. MRS. A. N. GORHAM, 35 Emerald street, Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor's Daughter—I have used your Stomach-Rite Tablets for indigestion and constipation and they cured me. I have suffered for a long time and am glad to tell others what the Stomach-Rite Tablets have done for me. MRS. J. J. WHOOLEY, 22 Leverett street, Brooklyn.

STOMACH-RITE
For Sale at Dows' Pharmacy.

EXCITING GAME A NEW CHAMPION

Between Lawrence and Nashua Players

A red hot bowling match between two members of the Nashua team and two members of the Lawrence team of the Merrimack Valley Duck Pin league took place on Crescent alleys in Hurst street, last night, for a purse of \$50. The match was for ten strings and the battle proved to be a hard fought one from start to finish, the Lawrence one winning by a margin of plus.

Haggerty and McQuarrie appeared for Nashua and Bertrand and Harris for Lawrence.

Bertrand was the high man of the evening, he rolling in the 10 strings an average of 102 pins a string. His highest single was 134. The century mark was passed 16 times during the match.

The score for Nashua:

Haggerty—888.

McQuarrie—947.

Total—1935.

For Lawrence:

Bertrand—1622.

Harris—569.

Total—1981.

THE MINOR LEAGUE

The bowlers turned out in large numbers last night and interesting matches were rolled on the legal alleys.

In the Minor League the West Ends took two points and the total from the Crescents while in the Corporation League the Lawrence team trounced the team representing the Bottomills by a narrow margin. The game between the Massachusetts and Hamilton teams in the Corporation League resulted in a tie, but in the roll-off the Massachusetts team won. In the Bowlaway League the Bowlaways defeated Locke's Pets and the Lumbards put it over the Jolly Fives. The scores:

MINOR LEAGUE

West Ends: Turner, 274; Peters, 276; H. Campbell, 261; Grant, 277; H. Gendron, 259; totals, 1337.

Crescents: Carpenter, 281; Kittridge, 286; W. Campbell, 256; Haldstead, 282; Brock, 260; totals, 1309.

CORPORATION LEAGUE

Massachusetts: Bicknell, 260; McAuley, 260; Cove, 231; Walsh, 231; Moran, 256; totals, 1238.

Hamilton: Lang, 259; Griffin, 266; Sub, 292; Hovey, 241; France, 270; totals, 1238.

Lawrence: Stearns, 249; Rule, 248; Robbins, 270; Butterfield, 269; Chase, 293; totals, 1229.

Bottomills: Abbott, 242; Kirby, 290; Gunston, 250; Holgate, 258; Luce, 244; totals, 1301.

BOWLAWAY LEAGUE

Bowlaways: Greenwood, 274; Crott, 257; McCarthy, 264; Kennedy, 252; Marsden, 270; totals, 1347.

Locke Pets—J. L. Lee, 245; B. Richardson, 264; W. Lyon, 260; B. Cole, 293; Sturtevant, 278; totals, 1340.

Lumbards—Henderson, 291; Phinney, 265; P. Damers, 273; H. Perrin, 261; P. Wilson, 310; totals, 1362.

Jolly Fives—J. Jasper, 238; Houston, 250; E. Pembury, 273; Sweet, 267; Curry, 241; totals, 1268.

WAMESITS WON

Wamesits—O'Brien, 246; Sharkey, 255; Hartley, 253; Mullin, 276; Vice, 266; totals, 1221.

Flynn's Saturday Nights—McLaughlin, 268; Flynn, 259; Higgins, 258; Gleason, 245; Duggan, 266; totals, 1295.

FLUFFY RUFFLES RUFFLED

Billie Burke—Miss Alley, 178; Stephens, 294; Miss Taylor, 144; Bottomley, 223; Miss Terry, 222; Farley, 246; totals, 1252.

Fluffy Ruffles—Miss T. Morton, 158; Lewis, 235; Miss Smith, 165; Draper, 252; Miss G. Norton, 143; Barnes, 206; totals, 1160.

OFFICE MEN WON

Cudahy Salesmen—Aldens, 284; McDonald, 230; Shawl, 250; Clancy, 201; Congdon, 215; totals, 1170.

Cudahy Office—Murphy, 244; Johnson, 253; Layton, 259; McDonald, 233; Lettewey, 224; totals, 1244.

RED WINGS WON

Red Wings—May, Riley, 209; Ida Green, 201; May Maguire, 138; Mary Flynn, 166; Anna Rohr, 184; Elizabeth Gockin, 190; totals, 1088.

Rainbows—Alice Flynn, 213; Mary Kelly, 155; Rose Marion, 144; Alice Biscornet, 163; Mae Barry, 188; Edita Redding, 171; totals, 1059.

THE CENTRALVILLE'S

TOOK LEAD IN BASKETBALL LEAGUE

The Centralville's by defeating the Mt. Groves last night at the Y. M. C. A. in the Lowell & Suburban league, by a score of 26 to 4, attained the lead in the league standing. The lineup and summary:

Centralville's

Rogers, 17; Knowles, 16; Freeman, 2; Bentley, 17; Bleakley, 17; Morris, 17; Mason, 17.

The score: Centralville's, 26; Mt. Groves, 4. Goals from the floor: R. Freeman, 4; Bentley, 3; Bleakley, 2; Knowles, 2; Rogers, 2; G. Freeman, 1. Points on free tries: Mt. Groves, 2; Freeman, 1. Points, Timekeeper: Brown.

The standing of the teams in the Lowell & Suburban basketball league at the Y. M. C. A. is as follows:

Win Lost P.C.

Centralville's	6	1	85.7
Ellerins	5	1	83.3
Highlands	3	4	42.5
Mt. Groves	3	5	37.5
Christian Hills	6	6	66.0

SONG RECITAL

BY PUPILS OF JAMES W. HILL

The series of recitals by pupils of Mr. James W. Hill was continued yesterday at his studio, when Miss Rita Levine played the following program:

First—Rushing Rambler—Chromatic Piano; Second—Tuneful Violets—from "The Story of the Violin"; Third—Madeline—Scottish Psalm; MacDowell—Ethical in E sharp minor; Aronsky—Russian; MacDowell—Birds in G major; Chopin—Pian Waltz; Fourth—Maggio—Fantasia; Liszt.

MIDDLESEX CLUB

TOOK IN TEN NEW MEMBERS LAST EVENING

The new members, including Mayor Brown, were admitted to the Middlesex Social Club last evening. There were about 35 present, and an entertainment and refreshments were enjoyed.

GINGER BACK OFFER

PARISIAN SAGE is guaranteed

To grow hair where the hair root is not altogether dead.

To cure dandruff in two weeks.

To stop itching scalp in two days.

To stop hair from falling out.

To make harsh hair silky, soft and luxuriant.

To make women's hair beautiful.

A delightful hair dressing, not sticky or greasy. Look for the girl with the Auburn hair on every package.

SO CENTS A LARGE BOTTLE AT

CARTER & SHERBURNE'S

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